

# Herald Tribune

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**TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS:** Partly cloudy, with some showers. Temp. 70-80 (21-23). Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 68-74 (20-23).  
**CHANNEL:** Partly cloudy. Temp. 68-74 (20-23).  
**ENGLAND:** Partly cloudy. Temp. 68-74 (20-23).  
**SCOTLAND:** Partly cloudy. Temp. 68-74 (20-23).  
**IRELAND:** Partly cloudy. Temp. 68-74 (20-23).  
**ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2**

Austria	6.9	Libya	7.0
Belgium	10.8	Luxembourg	10.8
Denmark	1.75	Netherlands	0.85
France	1.80	Norway	1.75
Germany	0.85	Portugal	6.85
Greece	6.85	Spain	1.75
India	2.25	Sweden	1.75
Iran	20.00	Switzerland	1.00
Italy	13.00	Turkey	2.50
Japan	1.50	U.S. Military	20.75
Lebanon	75.00	Yugoslavia	2.00

## East Bloc Overture To West

Warsaw Pact 7 Willing to Talk

By Anthony Astrachan  
MOSCOW, June 28 (WP).—Warsaw Pact members have announced their willingness to discuss a union of forces in Europe. They also called for creation of a permanent body for East-West contact on European security.

In both cases they responded to stern offers. But they suggested that both proposals flow from an European security conference, as the West had suggested that it lead up to, or at most accompany, such a conference.

The seven Warsaw Pact foreign ministers met in Budapest June 21-22. They agreed on a "memorandum" published in the Soviet press yesterday and already distributed to NATO members and other European states through diplomatic means.

Officially they met for further union of a security conference, as the pact first proposed in 1961. In fact, they decided their own to the NATO meeting in the last month at which NATO voiced its willingness to move such a conference for the time.

The Rome meeting also renewed old NATO appeal for negotiations leading to a mutual, balanced reduction of forces in Europe. Soviet press reaction to the NATO meeting was predominantly alive.

Six ministers were predominantly alive. They made more explicit a year before the eligibility of United States and Canada to participate in a security conference.

Mr. Pompidou, in a major policy speech here before Tuesday's crucial European Common Market summit, said that "on equal" with each other and on an footing with other European states. The phrasing avoided previous contentions about East German sovereignty.

Ministers proposed at Prague October that a security conference have just two items on its agenda: A renunciation of force in peace, and expansion of trade, scientific and technical cooperation.

It was in keeping with the reasons the Communists want unity conference: to rally the quo in Europe, particularly borders between the two Germanys and between East Germany Poland, and to make the status more productive for the Eastern bloc.

Western suggestions that the agenda was insufficiently characterized by the Soviet attempts to confuse the and delay the conference. Budapest, however, the minutes noted "while no state had adhered to the principles embodied in the Prague items, many had for an expansion of the agenda. They suggested that point be added—the creation of a conference of a body on issues of security and cooperation in Europe."

It has been the chief product of such a permanent body.



VIOLENCE IN LONDONDERRY—Catholic youths hurl stones during clashes with British troops Saturday night.

## United Europe Is Discussed By Pompidou

STRAZBOURG, June 28 (Reuters).—French President Georges Pompidou last night stressed that Europe can only play a concerted political role after it has cautiously and gradually achieved union.

Mr. Pompidou, in a major policy speech here before Tuesday's crucial European Common Market summit, said that "on equal" with each other and on an footing with other European states. The phrasing avoided previous contentions about East German sovereignty.

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## He'd Label Army A Health Hazard

WASHINGTON, June 28 (Reuters).—Federal Communications Commissioner Nicholas Johnson says military recruiting advertisements should carry a warning similar to that required on a cigarette pack—caution, the contents "may be hazardous" to the user's health.

Mr. Johnson, dissenting from an FCC denial of broadcast time to organizations opposing recruiting ads, said:

"As with cigarette advertisements, there is something missing in these advertisements, notably the view—widely held by many respectable citizens—that for hundreds of thousands of soldiers, the pay is poor, the education opportunity is the opportunity to learn how to kill and the travel is to Vietnam, where the question of whether the military is making a really worthwhile contribution to the security of the United States is a highly controversial one."

## House Committee Calls On Saigon to Devalue Piaster

By Felix Belair Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 28 (NYT).—A Congressional watchdog committee recommended yesterday that South Vietnam promptly devalue its currency to dampen inflation, curb corruption and protect the morale and morals of Americans fighting and working in that country.

A House Committee on Government Operations report described the official exchange rate of 130 piasters to the dollar as unrealistic in the face of readily available illegal or black market rates as high as 425 to the dollar on March 31, this year.

The report also insisted that devaluation be accompanied by wage and price controls and rationing, policies the committee said it considered normal in a war-torn economy. "The level at which a more realistic exchange rate would be fixed was left to the Saigon government, presumably working with the International Monetary Fund."

Prepared by Rep. John E. Moss, D-Calif., chairman of the subcommittee on foreign operations and government information, the report assailed South Vietnamese government policies and business corruption, which it said "stems primarily from the failure of the government of South Vietnam, with the acquiescence of top U.S. officials, to devalue the piaster."

"Vietnamese businessmen and profiteers grow richer as the American taxpayer's expense as they continue to line their pockets with dollars provided through an economy financed virtually in total by the United States," it said, "and their frantic attempts to illegally deposit these profits in foreign banks have made the U.S. dollar the most sought-after commodity in Vietnam."

"The American taxpayer's cost of the war continues to increase unnecessarily because the inequitable exchange rate requires the U.S. government to pay for its piaster needs two to three times the number of dollars it would have to pay if the rates were realistic," it said.

"And the morale and morals of Americans fighting and working in Vietnam continues to decline because they are forced either to pay two or three times their value for Vietnamese goods and services or buy their piasters on the black market in order to sustain a semblance of parity between their dollars and the piaster."

The report disclosed that Rep. Moss wrote Secretary of State William P. Rogers urging him to press Saigon to devalue the piaster to "a more equitable rate of 250 piasters to the dollar."

## Red Pressure Mounts in South As GIs Are Leaving Cambodia

By James P. Sterba

SAIGON, June 28 (NYT).—As American troops continued their withdrawal from Cambodia, a slight increase in enemy activity was reported throughout South Vietnam in the last 48 hours.

South Vietnamese military spokesmen reported today that their troops remaining in Cambodia fought scattered and sporadic battles with North Vietnamese forces south of Neak Luong, a town on the Mekong River where South Vietnamese troops have constructed a base for future operations in Cambodia.

Yesterday morning South Vietnamese marines were reported to have killed 27 enemy soldiers and captured 11 in two battles seven miles and 31 miles southwest of Neak Luong. The marines reported their own casualties as one killed and two wounded. At the same time, an infantry unit near Tuk Mass discovered an enemy weapons cache containing 900 rifles and two crew-served weapons.

Infantry and armored troops reported killing six of the enemy in several skirmishes in the same area. In an area about 20 miles west of Phnom Penh 12 enemy soldiers were reported killed when they attacked a South Vietnamese unit early yesterday morning. Spokesmen said one South Vietnamese soldier was killed and 32 wounded in that attack.

Casualties Totaled  
As of this morning, allied spokesmen estimated the number of enemy troops they had killed in the Cambodian operation at 11,000. Totals for captured enemy weapons and supplies were, roughly: 19,000 rifles, 2,500 crew-served weapons, including mortar tubes and machine guns, 1,700 tons of ammunition and 6,800 tons of rice.

As of this morning, 339 American soldiers had been killed in Cambodia and 1,501 had been wounded. South Vietnamese casualties were put at 860 killed and 3,968 wounded.

In South Vietnam, meanwhile, spokesmen said enemy gunners had shelled 34 South Vietnamese bases and towns. None of the attacks were against American installations.

The most severe enemy attack came early yesterday morning in the Central Highlands against a base protected by a South Vietnamese militia platoon nine miles west of Konum City. There, enemy soldiers fired two mortar shells into the hamlet and then attacked, killing nine civilians and wounding 25, spokesmen said.

South Vietnamese military spokesmen reported today on the results of a two-day foray into Cambodia along Highway 19, west of Plet Ku, that ended Friday. The spokesmen had previously reported that the operation was to free Vietnamese refugees trapped by (Continued on Page 2, Col 4)

## Mobs Clash in Ulster, 5 Killed, 240 Injured

### More Troops Sent to Curb Fires, Sniping

By John M. Lee

BELFAST, June 28 (NYT).—The Unionist government of Northern Ireland, apparently seeing support from the new Conservative government in Britain, took an unyielding stand today after a harrowing night of sectarian riots, gun battles and widespread arson.

The Protestant parades that touched off the violence are continuing. No government concessions are envisaged and Deputy Prime Minister Brian Faulkner raised the specter of subversive plots against this Protestant-dominated state.

Five men were shot dead and 240 seriously injured in savage violence that continued until 3 o'clock this morning.

Tonight, British troops fired tear gas to disperse an advancing Roman Catholic mob in the Bogside slum of Londonderry. Gasoline bombs ignited shops and houses in the area. In Belfast, a grocery store in the Catholic Newtonwards Road was looted and set afire. Armored cars with machine guns moved into the area.

(The Associated Press reported that British troops tonight began evacuating Protestant women and children from western districts of Belfast after they were besieged by mobs hurling stones and gasoline bombs.)

(The action came only hours after the embattled provincial government declared it was faced with a move to destroy the state, the AP said.)

British troops were moving the Protestant women and children from the Ballysede estate on the western outskirts of the city into schools and halls in less exposed areas. The operation was being carried out under a continuous attack by Roman Catholics from the neighboring Ballymurphy estate.

(The officer in charge told the AP: "The situation is worsening and I am sure things are going to get out of hand later tonight.")

The army sealed off the riot areas to all but military traffic. Officials warned that any civilians carrying firearms were liable to be shot without warning. 450 British troops were flown in to reinforce about 8,000 already patrolling the country.

The government ordered pubs closed at 8 p.m., two hours early beginning tomorrow. The pubs are not open on Sunday. The government also said that it would introduce immediate legislation to provide mandatory prison sentences for rioters.

This afternoon, 6,000 members of the Orange Order, a militant Protestant fraternal group that antagonizes the Roman Catholic minority, staged another march through Belfast—gaily banners waving, drums booming and fife and accordions playing songs associated with Protestant supremacy.

The parade passed without incident. Yesterday, a similar parade provided the flashpoint for violence when Roman Catholic youths hurled stones at the marchers near a Catholic neighborhood. Widespread fears have been expressed (Continued on Page 2, Col 3)



IN BELFAST—Catholics wave a Republic of Ireland flag from the top of a British troop truck as soldiers look on.

## One Cites Confidence in Soviets Cairo Papers Say U.S. Bid Faces Rebuff by All Arabs

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, June 28 (NYT).—Although Egyptian leaders were still studying the details and possibilities of the latest U.S. peace initiative, editorials in the semi-official press forecast yesterday that the plan would be rejected by all Arabs.

The proposals submitted to Cairo a week ago are being studied by Foreign Ministry experts. The Egyptian government also is consulting its allies and other countries involved in the endeavor to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict.

General commentary thus far, although inconclusive, is that the plan falls short of Arab insistence on recovery of all lands occupied by Israel in the 1967 war and on settlement of the Palestinian refugee problem.

Meanwhile, government industrial and economic officials were reported to be considering studies on postwar adjustments, including reconstruction of cities along the Suez Canal and the creation of jobs for half a million men now under arms.

This was the only suggestion of optimism about an eventual settlement as the press criticized the U.S. proposals.

In an editorial titled "The Rogers Floy" Akbar al-Yom said: "The United States, while assuming the appearance of calling for acceptance of the (1967 United Nations) Security Council resolution, still interprets the resolution in the interests of Israel."

The United States, the editorial charged, is trying to make occupied territories "a subject for bargaining and is trying to dictate Israel's terms to the Arabs."

"For this reason," the editorial concluded, "the American proposals will not be accepted by the Arab peoples, governments or the Palestinian resistance."

Moscow Mentioned  
Some of the reasons behind Cairo's hardening stand were suggested in an editorial in al-Ahram, the authoritative paper edited by Mohammed Hassanin Heykal, minister of national guidance and a close adviser of President Nasser.

The Arabs feel new strength, the editorial said, as a result of some recent progress in achieving long-elusive unity against Israel. The Arabs are confident now of the support of "true friends led by the Soviet Union."

Habash Says No  
AMMAN, June 28 (NYT).—The leader of the most militant group of Palestinian commandos, or fedayeen, has called for elimination of all U.S. interests in the Middle East.

The leader, Dr. George Habash, who heads the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, a Marxist group, made his statement in an interview in reaction to the United States' Middle East peace plan that was outlined by Secretary of State William P. Rogers.

The nine other Palestinian groups in Jordan, including al-Fatah, the dominant one, have refrained from official replies to Mr. Rogers, but privately have expressed views similar to those of Mr. Habash. The fedayeen reject any political solution of the Arab-Israeli conflict and insist on the elimination of Israel as a political entity.

The Jordanian government has been officially silent on the American proposals.

Israel Calls Cabinet on Peace Plan  
JERUSALEM, June 28 (Reuters).—The Israeli cabinet today discussed American Middle East peace initiatives.

The ministers heard a detailed report on Washington's proposals from Ambassador Elsharbaty, called home Thursday for urgent consultations amid concern here over present U.S. policy.

Israeli chief of state Lt. Gen. Haim Bar-Lev reported to the cabinet on security matters after last week's fighting between Israel and Syria—the fiercest since the June, 1967, war.

Prime Minister Golda Meir is to deliver a major policy statement to the Knesset (parliament) tomorrow, and there will be no official reaction to the U.S. moves until then.

Sources said Mrs. Meir may not refer directly to the U.S. proposals, officially announced by Secretary of State William P. Rogers last week, but merely hint at her own position.

In any event, the official reaction is expected to be restrained, the sources added.

Mrs. Meir today outlined tomorrow's policy statement to her ministers, and the sources said all coalition partners—from the rightist nationalist Gahal to the leftist Mapam—were agreed that a restrained reaction was called for.

Gen. Rabin told reporters on his arrival home that U.S. policy remained unchanged in that there was no pressure on Israel to withdraw before a negotiated peace settlement is reached.

He said versions of the U.S. plan leaked from various Arab capitals were "gross exaggerations" and "distortions" and there was no cause for pessimism or concern over Israel's long-term relations with the U.S.

But in the absence of any official comment the country's newspapers and the general public have expressed concern over what they see as an erosion of American support for Israel and an attempt by Washington to reach an accommodation with Moscow by concessions to the Soviet position.

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## Would Allow U.S. Hiring of 'Mercenaries'

### Cooper-Church Opponents Seeking a Loophole Today

By Philip Carter

WASHINGTON, June 28 (WP).—As the Senate braces for a showdown over the Indochina war, Sen. Frank Church, D. Idaho, opened the floor today for an amendment that would authorize U.S. payment to "mercenaries" fighting in Cambodia and lead to a "war by proxy."

Sen. Church's scathing attack was directed against the Nixon administration's latest challenge to the pending Cooper-Church amendment limiting further U.S. involvement in Cambodia.

Stated for a final vote Tuesday, the Cooper-Church measure would forbid the President to spend any funds for further direct or indirect military operations in support of Cambodia's Lon Nol regime.

Tuesday's vote will coincide with the President's self-imposed June 30 deadline for removing U.S. troops from the Southeast Asia region.

Meanwhile, the Senate plans to vote tomorrow on a crucial amendment sponsored by Sen. Robert F. Griffin, R. Mich., which would alter a key passage of the Cooper-Church proposal.

The threatened passage is Section 3, which would prohibit the President from "entering into or carrying out any contract or agreement to provide military instruction in Cambodia or to provide persons to engage in any combat activity in support of Cambodian forces."

The Griffin amendment would limit the prohibition simply to the use of "U.S. personnel." The new language, Sen. Church argued in a statement yesterday, would open the way to unrestricted use of U.S.-paid Thai and South Vietnamese "mercenaries" in Cambodia.

Mr. Church's fears of an expanded war were echoed by Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D. Mont., who said in an interview that the departure of U.S. troops from Cambodia will not eliminate the possibility of a wider Southeast Asia war. South Vietnamese troops will remain behind, he pointed out, and forces from Thailand may also intervene.

"Millitarily," he said, the U.S. incursion into Cambodia "is a success. Politically it raises more questions than it has answered. It means the war has been extended and broadened."

Sen. Church recited a "doctored list" of historical mercenary involvements, including the use of Hessian troops by the British during the American Revolution.

"The Hessians did not fight very well," Sen. Church recalled. "And the use of mercenaries was a good that buttressed the determination of the English-speaking American colonists—revolutionists really—to fight more determinedly for their cherished independence."

Today, he said, the Griffin amendment threatens to convert the Nixon Doctrine of supplying defense materials to friendly countries into "a policy of American-financed wars-by-proxy."

"Is the Nixon Doctrine to be an acceptable and valid program of provisioning Asian governments with supplies and equipment with which to defend themselves?" Sen. Church demanded. "Or is the watchword of the Nixon Doctrine to become 'mercenary mercenaries'?"

He cited the recently published findings of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee revealing that the Johnson administration secretly agreed to pay Thai, Philippine and South Korean troops for serving in South Vietnam. The Cooper-Church amendment, he said, would require the Nixon administration to request congressional authorization and funding before paying other Asians to fight in Cambodia.

"The amendment," he said, "would in no way stop Thais or South Vietnamese trainers or combat forces from going to the aid of the Cambodian government, provided their own governments pay the salaries and allowances of their own forces."

Sen. Church's statement once again posed the central thesis that supporters have argued throughout the seven weeks' debate over the Cooper-Church amendment. Their position is that Congress's war powers under the Constitution require the President to consult with the Senate and House about his military plans in Asia.

Senate opponents, on the other hand, have argued that the Constitution prohibits Congress from usurping the President's overriding prerogatives as commander in chief.

Leading doves privately conceded that tomorrow's vote on the Griffin proposal would be extremely close, and said the result could directly affect the outcome of the full amendment vote on Tuesday.

By one informed account, some backers of the original Cooper-Church measure might decide to vote against it if it is "emasculated" by passage of the Griffin amendment.

Even if passed relatively intact in the Senate, the Cooper-Church measure faces probable defeat in the House, and its impact on administration war policy consequently remains moot.

In a separate statement about another aspect of the Indochina conflict, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D. Mass., accused the administration of "dragging its feet" over a requested General Accounting Office investigation of refugee and civilian war casualty problems in Laos.

Sen. Kennedy, who is chairman of the Senate Judiciary subcommittee on refugees, said he had requested the GAO investigation on April 21. He made his comments in releasing excerpts from reports recently filed by two former U.S. employees in Laos alleging numerous instances of Lao villages being bombed by American planes.

## GOP Leader Forecasts New Vietnam Cuts

WASHINGTON, June 28 (WP).—House Republican leader Gerald R. Ford predicted today that the Nixon administration would announce new troop withdrawals from Southeast Asia before the congressional elections this fall.

President Nixon pledged in April to send 150,000 Americans home from Vietnam by next spring. Mr. Ford said today he felt sure that the administration has so far publicly protected.

Interviewed on the American Broadcasting Co.'s television-radio program "Issues and Answers," Mr. Ford said he hoped Mr. Nixon would announce new troop withdrawals with the closeness of U.S. aid raids on Communist sanctuaries in Cambodia.

At one point, the Michigan Republican indicated a belief that the President would pull out some 100,000 U.S. troops by Oct. 15 rather than the 50,000 now scheduled at that point.

He keyed his optimism—which insisted was no more than a rational judgment—to the Cambodian raids.

Voicing the same theme reported a presidential background briefing for editors and broadcasters at the Western White House on Friday, Mr. Ford called the Cambodian incursion a huge success, far beyond the hopes of those who urged it.

"It will mean more Americans will be withdrawn more quickly," he declared.

President Nixon will appear on a nationwide television interview Wednesday. This is expected to enter largely on Southeast Asia. The White House will also report the progress of the fighting there today.

Mr. Ford said he was confident the President would order U.S. troop withdrawals to be accelerated "the relatively near future" even Mr. Nixon disappoints him Wednesday.

## Mrs. Nixon on Mercy Mission To Peru Quake Disaster Area

EL TORO MARINE AIR STATION, Calif., June 28.—Mrs. Nixon flew off this morning aboard the presidential jet on a mercy mission to earthquake-ravaged Peru.

President Nixon saw her off after inspecting the supplies aboard the Force 1 and a C-130 military cargo jet which are carrying nine tons of relief supplies and \$16,000 donated by Americans to relieve homeless and injured Peruvians.

An estimated 50,000 persons died in Peru in the May 31 quake which left as many as 800,000 injured or without homes.

Yesterday, Peru's consul general in Los Angeles requested a temporary halt to donation of supplies, mail transportation and distribution of the goods as he arranged.

"The emergency period is finished; the period of reconstruction about to start," said Consul General Alberto Maclean at a news conference held in an airport hangar where over 300 tons of supplies now await shipment to Peru.

The supplies airlifted by Mrs. Nixon include 9,568 blankets, 870 pounds of heavy clothing, 390 pounds of children's clothes, 44 tents. The money was collected from children and adults like by various relief organizations and included \$350 dropped off at the gate of the Western White House at San Clemente.

## Chicago Truckers Refuse \$1.10 Raise

CHICAGO, June 28 (Reuters).—Chicago truck drivers have turned down a new wage offer and are ready to continue an 11-week-old strike—thought to have cost \$1.5 billion in lost business and wages.

The three drivers' unions have turned down Friday a truck industry offer of a \$1.10 an hour pay raise made after President Nixon ordered mediation in the dispute.

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WEDDING ALBUM—The Nixons, Tricia and Mrs. and President Nixon, pose for a wedding picture with Lawrence, Mrs. Nixon, the President's wife, and Thomas Edmer Anfinson at Newport Beach, Cal. The Nixons arrived at the ceremony a minute late to the strains of "America the Beautiful," which preceded the traditional wedding march.

## Hatfield Says Nixon Steers GOP on Disastrous Course

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, June 28 (WP).—Sen. Mark O. Hatfield, R. Ore., today accused President Nixon of steering the Republican party on a disastrous course that could prevent Mr. Nixon's re-nomination in 1972.

Sen. Hatfield, a prominent Republican liberal, charged that Mr. Nixon was also inviting destruction of the GOP itself with his "Southern strategy."

In short, Sen. Hatfield said, "Mr. Nixon has to deliver. He was elected in 1968... and we're not going to have Mr. Johnson to run against."

Hard Hats

Sen. Hatfield accused the President for welcoming "hard-hat" construction workers at the White House, for his Southern appointments and "Southern strategy," which the senator called all part of a clear, conscious shift to the right.

Even if it succeeds within the GOP, Sen. Hatfield said, "for me this spells possible disaster for the Republican party beyond 1972... the rightward movement, the Southern strategy, tends to create a more exclusive party and that, to me, spells an end to the Republican party."

The Oregon senator called Mr. Agnew's speeches an obvious attempt to undercut the strength of prospective third-party candidate George Wallace of Alabama.

"The President feels, and the Vice-President, speaking for the President, feels, that he can sacrifice any of the so-called moderate groups who we might seek to attract and can even sacrifice the possibility of further splitting this country and disuniting this country," Sen. Hatfield protested. "You don't see a national party on that kind of a narrow base..."

## Close Vote Seen in Senate

### Nixon Starts to Compromise On Phase 2 of Safeguard Plan

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON, June 28 (WP).—A year ago, President Nixon's head count of the Senate on his Safeguard anti-ballistic missile plan led him to comment that "it will not be necessary to compromise."

After a month's debate, however, he won only because of a tie vote.

"This year, the compromising already is under way and apparently with administration approval. But the outcome of the second round of Safeguard is, according to Senate majority leader Mike Mansfield, D. Mont., yesterday, 'up and back.'"

Proponents of Safeguard's Phase 2, which has passed the House already, have lost a key vote: that of Sen. John O. Pastore, D. R.I., who voted with the President last week. He told a reporter last week that "I'm against it." He wants to be sure that Phase 1 of the plan will work—and he thinks it will in time—before adding a third missile site as called for in Phase 2.

Sen. Pastore has been doing some head counting. He noted that since the 1969 rollout two proposals have gone: Sen. Everett M. Dirksen, R. Ill., is dead, and Sen. Karl Mundt, R. S.D., is bedridden. Sen. Pastore agrees that an American ABM program is a useful "bargaining chip" at the Vienna Strategic Arms Limitation Talks and so he asks: "Why risk defeat?"

On the other hand, Sen. John Tower, R. Texas, and Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D. Wash., both strong ABM proponents for the "bargaining chip" and other reasons, think some pro votes have been picked up by a compromise move on June 17 by the Senate Armed Services Committee.

Sen. Howard Cannon, D. Nev., an ABM opponent last year, proposed eliminating the anti-Chinese phase of the program and all the committee's ABM proponents voted with him. Sen. Tower later commented: "Spain."

## De Gaulles Back Home

COLOMBEY-LES-DEUX, FRANCE, June 28 (Reuters).—Gen. and Mrs. Charles de Gaulle returned home yesterday after a three-week holiday in Spain.

## AMERICAN STUDENTS IN LONDON MEET EUROPE TODAY!

Lecture: "The Future of Europe" by Peter Symonds, M.A. Followed by discussion. 10:30 a.m., Tuesday, June 30. International Student House, 1-8 Great Portland Street, London, W.1. (Near Great Portland Street underground station).

## U.S. Tells Schools in South: Desegregate or Face Courts

WASHINGTON, June 28 (UPI).—The Nixon administration has told more than 150 school districts in the South that "time has run out" and they will face a court suit if they do not come up with desegregation plans by the end of next week.

One of the hardest hit of the 11 southern states apparently will be Mississippi, which also faces a denial of tax-exempt status for its 43 private academies set up to avoid desegregation.

Jeris Leonard, Assistant U.S. Attorney General, said Friday that fewer than 200 of the 2,700 school districts in the South are not now in compliance. If those districts fail to approve desegregation plans by next week, he said, suits will be filed.

He added that suits will be filed also against the states themselves if they have 16 or more districts within their boundaries which are not in compliance.

"Every one of these districts has had enough time," Mr. Leonard said. "There will be no more negotiations." The Justice Department would file suit on Tuesday against one Mississippi district which he said has refused even to negotiate with the department.

Mr. Leonard said, however, that the department expects to file fewer than 50 lawsuits. He expects compliance from the rest.

A Justice Department spokesman also said Friday that it has "under very active study" a plan to suspend the tax exemptions of 43 segregated private academies in Mississippi which were set up so the state could avoid compliance with the Supreme Court's order to public schools to desegregate at once.

## Alabama Law Invalid

MOBILE, Alabama, June 28 (AP).—A three-judge federal court has dismissed a petition by the State of Alabama that it declare a Freedom of Pupil Choice Law unconstitutional.

The court ruled unanimously on Friday that the petition "does not present a substantial question inasmuch as it is foreclosed by prior decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court." The judges heard the case on June 18th.

Attorney General MacDonald Gallion filed the suit March 26, requesting a declaratory judgment that the law was valid. The Alabama Legislature passed the law in special session Feb. 27. It was signed into law by Gov. Albert Brewer March 4. It was patterned after a New York State anti-busing law.

## Iranians, Police Clash in California

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28 (AP).—Members of the Iranian Students Association forced their way into the Iranian Consulate Friday, and 44 men and six women were arrested in a clash with police.

All were booked for investigation of burglary, trespass and resisting arrest. The men were also booked on charges of assaulting policemen.

Spokesmen for the demonstrators said they were protesting the visit to San Francisco of Princess Ashraf Pahlavi, twin sister of the shah, and "separation of the Iranian people by the shah."

## U.S. Anti-War Groups Consider 'Long Marches'

MILWAUKEE, June 28 (WP).—Leaders of the U.S. anti-war movement have proposed simultaneous "long marches" on Washington this summer as the next step in escalating protest against U.S. involvement in the Indochina war.

The marches would begin in "symbolic places" such as Kent, Ohio, and Augusta, Ga., and last an entire month.

According to a plan before a national anti-war conference here this weekend the marches would conclude with a week-long protest in Washington with "large numbers of people committed to doing civil disobedience at key spots in the city."

Originally drafted by Arthur Waskow of the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington, the proposal is being pushed by Rennie Davis and Dave Dellinger, defendants in the "Chicago Seven" conspiracy trial, and by other leaders of the New Left.

## Tax Exemption Halted

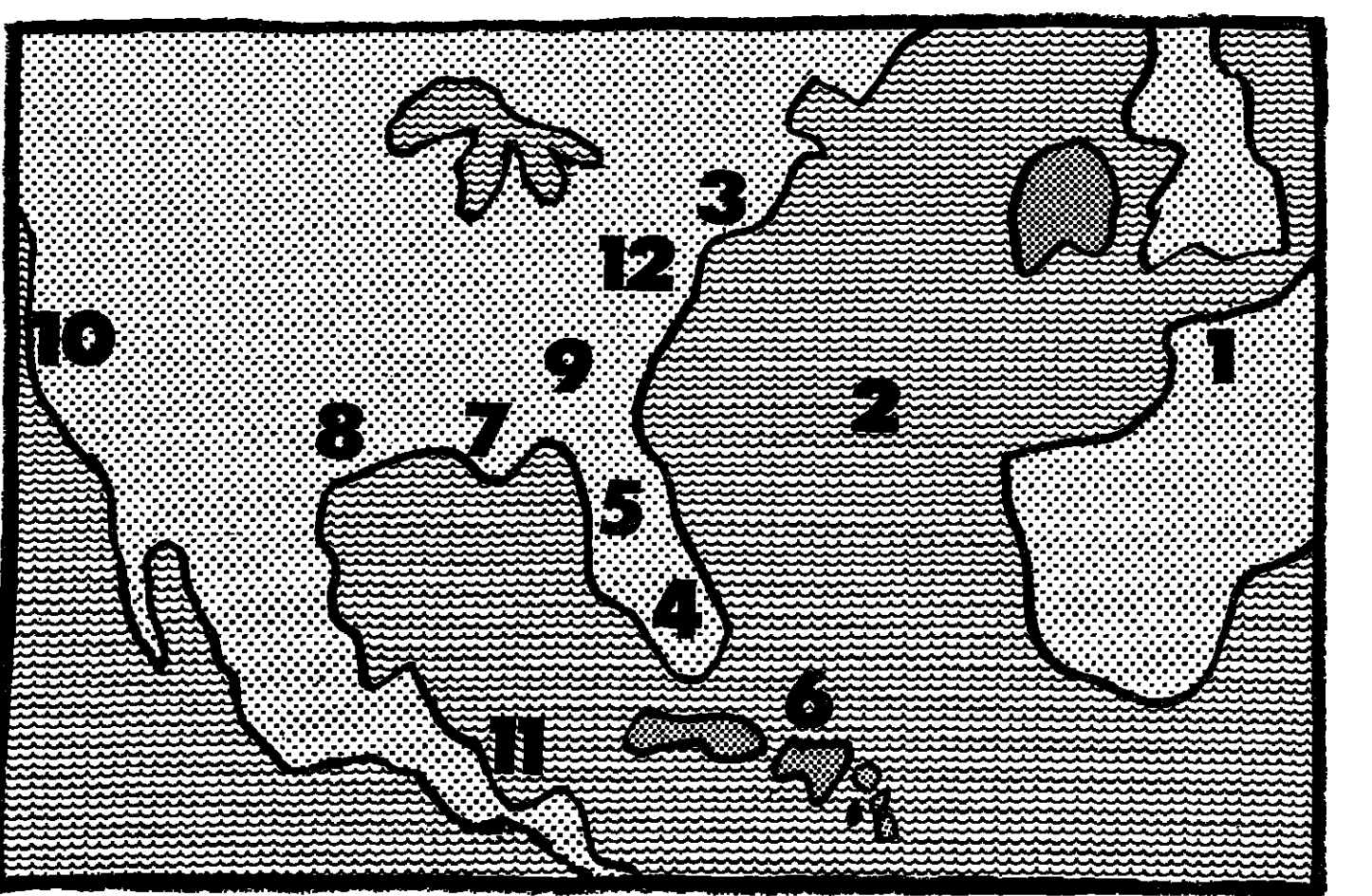
WASHINGTON, June 28 (AP).—The federal government has suspended the tax-exempt status of segregated private schools in Mississippi.

The agreement on Friday to a consent order in the U.S. district court here was described by a lawyer for Mississippi blacks as "the first step toward permanent revocation of the tax-exempt status of segregated private schools."

Treasury Secretary David M. Kennedy and Randolph M. Thorer, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, agreed to lift the tax exemption until a suit filed by a group of Mississippi blacks is settled, or until the schools prove people by the shah."

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7. Bein New Orleans at 16:50
8. Houston at 17:30
9. Atlanta at 19:33
10. Los Angeles at 19:40 San Francisco at 19:20
11. Bein Central or South America the same day. Mexico City 19:15 Panama 19:20 Caracas 22:40
12. After business and pleasure in Miami, you can go North to New York, Washington, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Providence.



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## Powell Defeated on Re-count; May Run as an Independent

NEW YORK, June 28 (NYT)—New York's Board of Elections announced Friday that State Assemblyman Charles B. Rangel was the official winner over Rep. Adam Clayton Powell in Tuesday's Democratic primary contest in the 18th Congressional District.

A recount demanded by Mr. Powell cut the margin of Mr. Rangel's victory from an unofficial 203 votes to 150 votes, but nonetheless deprived the 34-year congressman of the Democratic nomination.

An official recount also confirmed the Democratic nomination of Herman Badillo over Peter F. Vallone in a six-way race in the new 21st (Triborough) Congressional District.

The official totals were announced by elections commissioner Maurice J. O'Rourke after a five-hour check of 238 voting machines. The count gave Mr. Rangel 8,032 votes and Mr. Powell, 7,882. The vote totals for three other candidates in the race were not calculated in the recount.

**Powell an Independent**  
Odell Clark, Mr. Powell's administrative assistant, told newsmen he did not know whether the official results would be challenged in the courts. However, Mr. Powell has said he will run as an independent candidate upon losing the Democratic nomination, and Mr. Clark predicted that "Mr. Powell will be back in Congress."

Mr. Rangel said he is confident of winning in the Nov. 3 general election even if Mr. Powell has the support of the three other primary contestants, as he has claimed.

The others were Ramon A. Martinez, John H. Young and Jesse Gray. Mr. Martinez, the only other candidate to attend the recount, said he also plans to run as an independent in November but that if he does not, he would back Mr. Powell.

Mr. Young and Mr. Gray could not be reached for comment.

Mr. Badillo's winning margin

was 150 votes.

Mr. Powell was excluded from

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payroll and was stripped of his

seniority and chairmanship of the

House Education and Labor Committee.

The House voted to reseat him

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## Sukarno Bequest: 200 Love Letters

DIJAKART, June 28 (Reuters).—Former President Sukarno, the self-styled great lover who died June 21, left only one bequest to his Japanese third wife, Ratna Sari Dewi—200 love letters.

The love letters were all the former president left her, she told reporters here Friday night. "But I shall keep them properly," she said.

She flew from Paris to be at his deathbed and has since said she wants to stay in Indonesia. She had been living in exile since he was deposed in 1967 following increasing allegations that he was involved in the 1965 Communist coup attempt.

## Dissidents Hold Latin Masses In Rome Protest

ROME, June 28 (NYT)—More than 1,000 Catholic traditionalists attended masses in Latin yesterday in Rome in a sedate protest against what they called the "Montini mass."

The bulk of the demonstrators were members of conservative church movements in France, West Germany and Spain that reject reforms introduced by the Second Vatican Council, 1962-65, and enacted by Pope Paul VI, the former Giovanni Battista Montini.

The reforms called for mass being offered in the vernacular—the local language—rather than in Latin, and opened church teaching to modern ideas.

However, the presence of the traditionalists could not be felt in the square in front of St. Peter's Cathedral at noon when a crowd of pilgrims and tourists cheered the pope as he showed himself in his customary Sunday appearance in a window of the Vatican's Apostolic Palace.

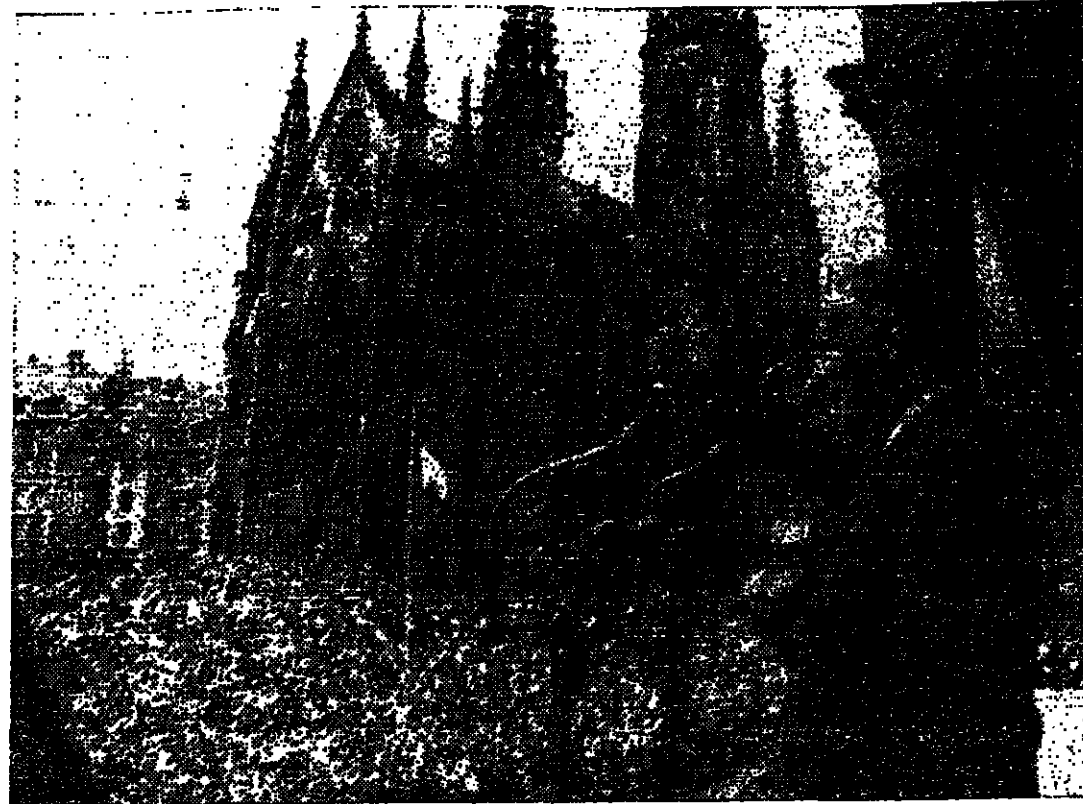
Leaders of the traditionalist groups told reporters they had requested an audience with the pope but had been turned down.

## 2 Die in Chilean Riots, Emergency Declared

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 28 (Reuters).—The government yesterday declared a state of emergency here and in the surrounding province of Santiago after two students were killed during a political demonstration Friday night.

Police throughout the area inhabited by 4 million persons were mobilized to insure that no other demonstrations were held.

Interior Minister Patricio Rojas said Friday night that members of the Castroite Revolutionary Leftist Movement and militants in the Socialist party were responsible for organizing the unrest. The demonstrations started in the working-class district of Puente Alto near Santiago and spread into the capital.



French President Georges Pompidou waving to crowd in Strasbourg Cathedral square.

## U.S. Judge Urges N.Y. Times To Reveal Jury Source

BALTIMORE, June 28 (NYT)—Federal Judge Riesel C. Thomson asked The New York Times Friday to divulge voluntarily the source of its article concerning a secret grand jury report charging a Baltimore contractor with trying to defraud the U.S. government.

The judge said that publication of facts that he had ordered expunged from the record raised a serious constitutional issue—the conflicting principles of a free press and a fair trial.

If the Times will not disclose its source, the judge said, "we will have to consider at some later time all of the issues which have been raised and perhaps issues which have not been raised."

In New York, A.M. Rosenthal, managing editor of The Times, said that The Times never discloses confidential sources.

The Times articles reported that the grand jury report mentioned, with widely varying degrees of involvement, one senator, one former senator and four representatives. The grand jury drafted the report, which has no legal effect, after Attorney General John Mitchell had blocked approval of a proposed indictment.

Judge Thomson expunged the report, called a presentment, from the record at the request of three unnamed persons. In doing so, the judge released a summary that named two members of Congress—Sen. Russell B. Long, D. La., and Rep. Hale Boggs, D. La.

The text of the report also mentions former Sen. Daniel Brewster of Maryland, House Speaker John McCormack, D. Mass., and Rep. Clarence D. Long and Rep. Samuel N. Friedland, Maryland Democrats. The basic charge in the report is that Victor H. Frenkel, a Baltimore contractor, through 45 "overt acts" including bribe offers, il-

## Pompidou On Europe

(Continued from Page 1)

community's doors open, the new Prime Minister (Edward Heath) sets the unity of his nation as his priority objective.

"What kind of Europe can there be," he asked, "other than a Europe grouping sovereign states that freely agree to lower the barriers that separate them?"

Mr. Pompidou said Europe could only be constructed if it maintains close and friendly relations with all countries and particularly with the East of our continent, that is, if it does not appear as a bloc but as a potential instrument of liaison, understanding and cooperation.

He said France faces the need to modernize its agriculture, industry and market structure. He emphasized the need to give workers more information and greater sense of responsibility in their enterprises.

On the domestic political front, Mr. Pompidou pledged to maintain order and put down agitation. But he said a coherent opposition with a strict defender of Gaullism, Defense Minister Michel Debré, underlined the disagreement when, in citing the defeat of Gaullism candidate Roger Souchal in Nancy, he went on to say that the Gaullists have always known they were weak in local elections.

"It is on the historical plane, the

three-day tour of Alsace, came

three days before the opening

of negotiations on the British, Irish,

Danish and Norwegian bids to be-

come full members of the Common

Market.

## 'Hell's Angels' Police Huge U.K. Pop Festival

SHEPTON MALLEY, England, June 28 (AP)—Britain's biggest pop music festival swarmed toward a close tonight with more than 150,000 exhausted fans packed in the audience and this market town's police force swollen to more than 12 times its normal size.

The town's police force is normally two men and a bicycle, but 25 constables were on duty here for the weekend of almost non-stop noise. They did not have much violence to cope with because festival officials appointed leather-jacketed Hell's Angels to handle security.

When it was announced over the loudspeaker system that troublemakers would be dealt with as the Angels saw fit, a swarm of scowling and hairy Angels appeared on stage waving staves, bottles, hammers and motorcycle chains. Police said the crowd was surprisingly well behaved from then on.

Ambulance attendants said they treated about 300 fans for sundry complaints and nearby hospitals were treating some youngsters with drug problems. Fans flocked here from Europe and from all over Britain, and organizers accepted French francs and German marks for tickets, which sold at \$6 each.

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## To Counter White House's Advantage

# Democrats Demand Equal TV Time

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, June 28 (WP).—When Lawrence F. O'Brien became chairman of the Democratic National Committee this year, he listed at the top of his priorities what came to be known as "cracking the television nut."

He meant, simply, that Democrats had to gain access to the nation's television sets or risk a near-total eclipse while a Republican President mediated his messages at will from the White House.

From that assumption has flowed a series of extraordinary demands and legal petitions which could, if granted, substantially alter the balance of political power between the ins and the outs of Washington.

The balance already has shifted a bit. There have been demands, partially met, for the right to buy television time to solicit funds so that more television time can be bought this fall.

The Columbia Broadcasting System has given the Democrats the first of four free half-hours this year to reply to President Nixon's speeches and press conferences, or to explain their points of view.

But the big nut is yet to be cracked: The Democrats' sweeping assertion that opponents of the President must be given free and equal time to rebut his every appearance on television.

The developments are just part of a broader, national struggle for the television tube this year, when that

medium's power is being demonstrated more than ever before. Politicians now regard television not just as one of several media but as the prime tool of their trade.

Democrats in Congress five months ago began planning requests for time to answer presidential statements. Out of the recommendations of a subcommittee headed by Sen. Edmund Muskie, D. Maine, came the request for air time that put Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield on two networks to answer Mr. Nixon's economic speech last week.

And in three highly publicized Senate primary elections this spring, wealthy candidates with maximum access to paid television came from relative obscurity in a few months to beat more well-known opponents. In Ohio, Howard Metzenbaum toppled John Glenn, the famous senator; in Texas, Lloyd Bentsen ousted Sen. Ralph Yarborough; and in New York, Rep. Richard L. Ottinger whipped three opponents.

But in national politics, a sitting President's automatic access to network time has been the big boon of this televisual age. Mr. Nixon has used the medium frequently and—his Democratic opponents concede—skillfully. President Kennedy was acknowledged to be a master of television, but he used it much less than the present incumbent has. A CBS analysis shows that Mr. Kennedy appeared on network television for a total of three hours and 49 minutes during his first 17 months in office. Former President Johnson was on for five hours and six minutes in the comparable period. And Mr. Nixon has used it for eight hours and eight minutes.

Out-of-power critics of both parties have complained, over the years, that a President's television advantage was unfair. The networks' customary response has been that opponents were interviewed for their rebuttals in the course of normal news gathering.

The new Democratic demand for response time, however, insists that opponents of a President must be able to compete in both time and format, a novel concept. A two-sentence comment on a half-hour presidential presentation is not enough, they argue.

The Democrats' petition to the Federal Communications Commission makes this broad claim: "To counter the tremendous impact of a President's unfettered televised presentations, those who hold differing views on controversial issues of public importance must be free to project a coherent and complete response, which will at least begin to approximate in the minds of the viewers the impact of the President's position."

The broadcasting industry is certain to oppose that claim. The

four half-hours being offered by CBS are a partial response. The other two networks have not yet made their move.

The Democratic National Committee's petition does not seek time specifically for the party. But in the view of Democratic officials, the networks should not be allowed to determine who would make the opposition's reply. As a practical matter, they believe an informal triumvirate—the Democratic national chairman and the House and Senate leaders—should decide who would get the air time.

Republicans, of course, take a dim view of the whole idea. The Democrats' demand is something new, said GOP national chairman Rogers C. B. Morton, because "they were respectfully silent when President Johnson dominated the network ratings, seemingly at will."



Lawrence F. O'Brien, Democratic party chairman.

## Al Capp May Run Against Kennedy, Would Tackle 'Fakery and Lunacy'

SAN DIEGO, June 28 (UPI).—Cartoonist Al Capp, creator of *L'il Abner*, says he is thinking seriously of challenging Sen. Edward M. Kennedy to represent Massachusetts in the U.S. Senate.

Mr. Capp said Friday he had been "in the White House twice in recent weeks" and had a phone call "from a man who really counts in the administration, urging me to run." However, he did not answer directly when asked whether President Nixon had asked him to run.

"I'm not really a conservative," Mr. Capp told the annual Republican fund-raising dinner here, "I am a humorist, whose first duty is to make as much money as he possibly can, and secondly to find fakery and lunacy, where he finds it, and expose it."

"I've watched fakery and lunacy shift from the far right to the far left, and a change from McCarthyism and the KKK to the SDS. If that makes me a conservative, call me one."

Mr. Capp, who recently changed his registration to Republican from Independent, said he found Republican policies "the most sane, sober, the least slobbering sentimental and the least suicidal."

He also said he would eliminate political satire from his comic strip if he decides to run. He said he had been assured by Massachusetts Republicans they could match Sen. Kennedy "dollar for dollar in campaign financing" if he would run.

## Dudman's Conclusion: U.S. Erred on Cambodia

By Richard Dudman

Chief Washington Correspondent of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch

From behind guerrilla lines the great success that President Nixon has claimed in Cambodia has the doubtful look of imminent failure.

I feel some hesitancy about making broad judgments of this kind because, in the 40 days that I was a prisoner of guerrillas in Cambodia, I saw only a small slice of the new war that is raging there.

I had no opportunity to talk to high-level policymakers. Yet, it was a unique chance to see the war from the other side. As a result, in this final article, describing my experiences I feel a responsibility to do what a reporter seldom does—express some personal opinions.

What I saw and heard during nearly six weeks as a captive in "liberated" Cambodia convinced me that President Nixon's policies inadvertently were helping to create conditions for a Communist-controlled "people's war," a savage, prolonged struggle by an elusive, determined guerrilla front with strong popular support.

The two-month-old invasion by the United States and South Vietnam has not succeeded despite the capture of enemy weapons and supplies. Instead, it has created hatred of the United States and strengthened the influence of both North Vietnam and the Viet Cong in Cambodia.

I saw the early development of what appears to be a Cambodian people's movement—the Front Uni de la Nation Khmer, popularly known as FUNK. It is loyal not to the shaky government of Prime Minister Lon Nol, but to Norodom Sihanouk, who was ousted in a military coup March 18 and now heads a government in exile from Peking and Hanoi.

The American action, when viewed from the enemy's side of the combat zone in Cambodia rather than from Washington or Saigon, appears to be the latest in a series of disastrous moves that have carried the U.S. deeper into the conflict in Indochina ever since 1964. I saw no reasonable prospect of a successful outcome or even of an end to the fighting.

Those are some of the impressions I received as my two fellow prisoners—Elizabeth Pond of the Christian Science Monitor and Michael Morrow of the Dispatch News Service International—and I were taken from one hiding place to another. We traveled through a large area of eastern Cambodia, where enemy forces appeared to operate at will despite the presence of thousands of American and South Vietnamese troops.

Our captors let us keep notes of our experiences, occasionally even going to a village to get a new ballpoint pen when one of ours wore out.

### My Conclusions

Some of my conclusions, written shortly after our capture:

Three weeks after the United States and South Vietnam crossed the border into Cambodia, it appears evident from this vantage point that the results will be the exact opposite of what was intended.

The Cambodian "sanctuaries," far from getting wiped out, are being forced to spread out over wider territory with no fore-

in this final article of his series, Richard Dudman, veteran St. Louis Post-Dispatch reporter on Southeast Asian affairs, presents his views on the invasion of Cambodia by U.S. and South Vietnamese forces.

self-delusion by the U.S. in regard to Cambodia. American military leaders have long argued that enemy troops can't fight in the monsoon season. But the five guerrillas who guarded us made it plain that this is a myth.

Anh Hai, the political leader of our band, said that the rains, which started two weeks before our release on June 15, would mean a change in the pattern of guerrilla life. Few government officials or foreigners would remain with the soldiers, he said, adding, "The soldiers will no longer live with the people in their houses but will go out into the forests and countryside and will begin their rainy-season offensive."

The guerrillas like the monsoons because they inhibit allied air attacks.

There is danger, too, of the kind of self-deception we have practiced in connection with the Vietnamese conflict. Official U.S. descriptions of the guerrilla war there, as a simple case of aggression from North Vietnam, stood in the way of a sensible American approach, if one was possible at all.

The war was far more than it appeared. It contained important elements of a civil struggle. There was an indigenous movement, with, of course, close ties to North Vietnam.

### Guerrillas' Role

Similarly, an oversimplified explanation of what is happening in Cambodia may blind the U.S. to an understanding of the reality of the struggle there.

Despite denials by North Vietnam and the Viet Cong, it is clear that both have troops in Cambodia. Our captors made no effort to deny that this was the case. The presence of outside forces was even tacitly admitted in constant references to "solidarity among all the peoples in Indochina."

Although we were convinced that one of our guards was from North Vietnam and another from South Vietnam, all five always described themselves as representatives of FUNK, the Cambodian national front. On the basis of my experiences, it is difficult to tell how real an organization it is. I saw and heard many indications that it received substantial military assistance from North Vietnam and the National Liberation Front (Viet Cong). We could not tell how much political influence or control Hanoi and the NLF exert over FUNK.

It is equally difficult to tell whether Sihanouk is a puppet of Hanoi. I suspect he may be. The attitude of the villagers we saw indicated clearly that Sihanouk remains a highly popular leader in Cambodia.

The national front acknowledges that it is Communist-controlled. This came out in an interview we obtained with the front's local Cambodian military commander on the day before we were set free. He described the front as being "under the direction of the Communist party in Cambodia."

This was a reference to the Khmer Rouge, the Communist faction that long has operated in Cambodia.

Of course, there has been let's say, Communist sentiment in Cambodia for many years, particularly in the "liber-

ated" area in which we were held. But we felt it was being strengthened. The U.S. invasion bolstered the Communist argument that the Americans, not the guerrillas, are the aggressors that turned a peaceful country into a battleground.

As a result of the war, we saw poverty developing in a land of plenty. In what appeared to be rather frank discussions, our guards told us that prices of many things were skyrocketing.

They were worried because their nations were cut from the equivalent of three U.S. cents per day per man in April to one cent in June. The allowance covers the cost of everything but rice, which is provided free. They claimed that the reduction resulted from the increasing number of Cambodians who were joining the front.

Our team of guards was diverse. In its makeup but obviously hand-picked for their assignment. Anh Hai, the political chief, was a 25-year veteran of the revolution. I was convinced that he was a North Vietnamese, although he said he was from Hue, in South Vietnam.

Anh Ba, I believed to be of delta stock, from deep South Vietnam. He was the military tactician, responsible for our safety.

### 'Uncle Ho' Cited

Anh Tu was a sensitive, rather shy man who left his family to join the revolutionary movement 11 years ago. He said his wife was killed in a bombing raid and that he had no contact with a small daughter whom he left behind.

Anh Qui and Yogi were both Cambodians although Qui was of Chinese stock. He had joined the revolution only a few months before we were captured.

Yogi enlisted in the front as an ordinary soldier the day before Sihanouk was overthrown last March. He had been an officer in the Cambodian Army in a unit guarding Lon Nol.

He was not a Communist but said he would remain in the front for the duration.

All were in their early or mid-thirties, except Anh Qui, who was about 25, and Anh Hai, who was 44. All carried copies of the famous little red book of the philosophy of revolution and they often quoted "Uncle Ho."

On the whole, they seemed to live a happy and comfortable life and probably ate better than most South Vietnamese troops. They refused our requests that we be taken to Hanoi or into areas under attack by the allies. They rejected our repeated requests for information about other Western correspondents captured in Cambodia and about American prisoners of war.

At one point they told us that some letters and other things we had been permitted to write had been mailed to America. But in later turned out that nothing, except perhaps the letters, had been sent.

They treated us well and looked after our safety, but except for minor matters like lending us a needle and thread, they granted none of the requests we made. They decided everything. We had very little freedom of action.

I saw them as representatives of a tough revolutionary force, entirely confident of their success and determined and able to fight on indefinitely.

## Obituaries: Popular French Novelist Mac Orlan Is Dead at 88

PARIS, June 28 (AP).—Pierre Mac Orlan, 88, one of France's best known popular writers, died during the night at his home in the nearby village of Saint-Cyr-sur-Mer, his friends reported today.

Born Pierre Dumarchey in northeast France, Mr. Mac Orlan came to Paris during the heyday of experimental writing and painting. First trying his hand at painting, he associated with Pablo Picasso and others then unknown, as well as budding writers such as Guillaume Apollinaire.

He was a newsmen for a while on the Marseillaise. His taste for adventure and escapism led him to write novels, the most famous of which was "Qual des Brumes," (literally "Foggy Docks," published in 1927).

"Qual des Brumes" was made into a film starring Jean Gabin and Michele Morgan. Other well-

known novels included "Le Chant de l'Equipe," "Marguerite de la Nuit," and "L'Ancre de Misericorde."

He was senior member of the Academie, held the Croix de Guerre for the 1914-18 war, and was Commander in the Legion of Honor.

### Mikhail Shemyakin

MOSCOW, June 28 (AP).—Mikhail Shemyakin, 62, founder of the School of Biochemistry of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, has died in Riga, Tass reported yesterday.

The official Soviet news agency did not report the time of death but said that it occurred while Mr. Shemyakin was attending a scientific symposium in the Latvian capital.

Mr. Shemyakin was a Hero of Socialist Labor and had received

the Order of Lenin. Mr. Shemyakin was director of the Institute for the Chemistry of Natural Compounds and academic secretary of the Department of Biochemistry, Biophysics and Chemistry of Physiologically Active Compounds of the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

### Frederick J. Libby

WASHINGTON, June 28 (WP).—Frederick J. Libby, 95, a life-long crusader for world peace, died on Friday at the Mar-Salle Nursing Home after a brief illness. He had lived in Washington since 1921.

A native of Richmond, Maine, Mr. Libby graduated from Bowdoin College in 1894 and became a teacher at a private New England academy.

He later received a bachelor of divinity degree from Andover Theological Seminary and continued

religious studies at the University of Berlin and Mansfield College.

Mr. Libby was executive secretary of the National Council for Prevention of War from 1921 until his retirement in 1954.

While head of the organization, he championed a number of peace movements.

Mr. Libby said in 1954: "I think peaceful coexistence with Russia is possible because now there is no alternative. War has become obsolete, but the 'war party' doesn't know it."

"The war party in the United States is the greatest threat to world peace," he stated.

At that time he said the "war party" was led by then Vice-President Richard M. Nixon, Adm. Arthur W. Radford, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the Senate majority leader, Sen. William F. Knowland, R., Calif.

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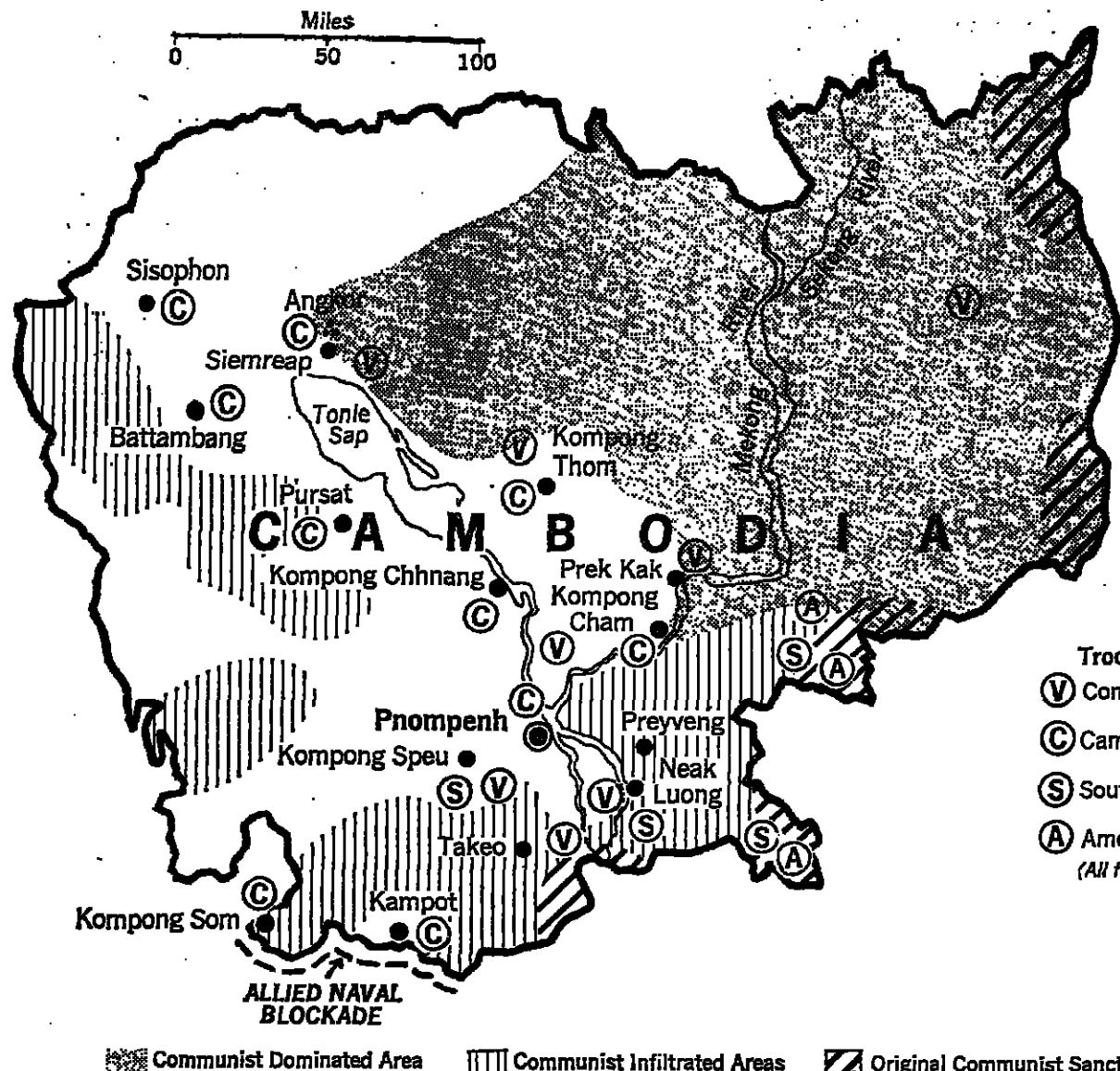
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This map shows the situation in Cambodia as the June 30 deadline for American withdrawal approaches. The Communists control most of the northeastern sector and infiltrate freely through much of the rest of the country. Cambodian troops are concentrated around the population centers. The South Vietnamese and remaining

American troops are near the South Vietnamese border. Dark border areas indicate the Communist sanctuaries which the allied troops were sent in to destroy. From a peak of 31,000 after the invasion began on April 30, the number of American troops, who continued to withdraw last week, stood at about 8,000 at the weekend.

## Makes Cambodia Report Tuesday

# Nixon Adds Up Gains and Losses

By Robert B. Semple Jr.  
SAN CLEMENTE, Calif. (UPI)—On the eve of what promises to be Richard Nixon's most detailed and elaborate report on the United States military adventure into Cambodia, his senior associates are still claiming success. But they are not saying what they will do if drastic steps are required to rescue the beleaguered Government of Cambodia Premier Lon Nol and they are not sure—given the opposition of Congress—whether they will be able to do anything.

The President will make his report on Tuesday—the day on which he originally promised to have withdrawn all Americans from Cambodia except for interdiction air strikes against Communist supply routes. The bet now is that he will depart from his customary habit of appearing on television and issue instead a white paper, but already the White House has begun to beat the drums.

Mr. Nixon himself gave a hint of the tone of the report last Thursday when he told a whooping audience of 12,000 Jaycees in St. Louis: "Because of the success of our efforts to destroy enemy sanctuaries in Cambodia and their supplies, we can continue with the program of withdrawal and replacement so that by the spring of next year a total of 265,000 Americans who were there (when Mr. Nixon was sworn into office) will be back home here in the United States of America."

**Private Briefing**  
Meanwhile, Mr. Nixon, Henry Kissinger, his chief adviser on foreign affairs, and senior men from the State and Defense Departments offered a long, private briefing on the war to about 40 top executives from the major television networks and what was described as a "cross section" of newspapers from around the country.

In still another gesture the President will appear on TV this week for a discursive chat on a broad range of foreign policy problems with commentators from the three networks. This unusual exercise would seem to be good politics, apart from whatever extra embellishment Mr. Nixon is able to give the controversial Cambodian move.

Nobody here denies that the Cambodian venture put the President and most particularly his staff under great strain, and some of them, for psychological reasons alone will be happy to see it end. But one despair of getting any of them to say that the operation may have created new problems for the United States, the South Vietnamese, and the Cambodians themselves; on the contrary, they are uniformly bullish, asserting that in a military sense the operation has yielded the gains hoped for it while in a political sense the liabilities will begin to diminish as time goes on.

**Buying Extra Time**  
"The country will relax a bit after we've pulled out," one aide

said, when asked to address himself to the political part of the Cambodian equation. "The President will have strengthened his credibility in Hanoi by responding vigorously as he did and with the Americans by getting out when he promised. He will have bought time on both fronts."

The purchase of extra time in which to strengthen the capabilities of the South Vietnamese and protect the gradual American withdrawal ranks at the top of the list of military accomplishments claimed by the White House, although officials are vague on precisely how much time has been bought.

But they insist—and Mr. Nixon is likely to claim in some detail—that the operation has not only led to the seizure of perhaps as much as two-thirds of the enemy's stock in the sanctuaries but has left the Communists in disarray and fighting on three fronts (including Laos), boosted the morale of the South Vietnamese, and even promoted the long-range interests of the Nixon Doctrine of Asian self-help by shocking the other allies in Indochina into a broader awareness of joint defense needs.

**Stumbling Block**  
Where the official litany stumbles into ambiguity, however, is over the question of what can or will be done after June 30 if the Communists launch major attacks on the Cambodian Government and the Cambodian Government seems incapable of self-defense, even with South Vietnamese help and the heavy American

air support forecast by Secretary Rogers at his press conference on Thursday. Officially, White House aides say there is "no debate" within the Administration over the possibility of reinforcing American troops into Cambodia—"it is not even a matter under discussion," said one—because "there is no foreseen event that would require us to take such a step."

But there is a tentative nature to the official response which belies uneasiness and suggests the existence of internal discussion. "We have no intention of introducing troops again," runs one common refrain, with emphasis on the word "intention." Others say they cannot talk about "hypothetical prospects" and can only state "present" policy. This of course leaves the future open.

amendment, the Democrats were but setting the stage for a prolonged discussion of the Vietnam war. According to the schedule of the Senate Democratic leadership, the Cooper-Church amendment was to be followed by a measure repealing the 1965 Tonkin Gulf Resolution, to be followed by consideration of the McGovern-Hatfield "end-the-war amendment" that would cut off funds for combat activities in Vietnam by the end of 1970 and require the withdrawal of all American forces from Vietnam by mid-1971.

In a case of petty legislative larceny, Sen. Dole took a resolution drafted by his Republican colleague Charles McC. Mathias of Maryland, who is not on friendly terms with the White House, and offered an immediate motion to repeal the Tonkin Resolution. The Democratic leadership lost the initiative. The Dole proposal was approved by an 81-19 vote, and pro-administration Republicans could take credit for repealing a resolution that was used by President Johnson to justify an expansion of the Vietnam war.

But a more important objective of the administration was to short the McGovern-Hatfield amendment that has become the rallying point for the doves. Sen. Gordon P. Allott, R., Colo., chairman of the Senate Republican Policy Committee, called up the McGovern-Hatfield amendment with the express intention of defeating it. So unorthodox was the Allott move by Senate protocol that he may yet be turned down on his motion, leaving the McGovern-Hatfield forces free to call up their amendment at the time of their choosing and after they have mounted a \$200,000 advertising campaign.

**GOP Sees Victory**  
Either way, the Republicans believe they will win politically. Their calculation is that the electorate is becoming bored with the protracted Senate debate and that the doves will be in political trouble if they continue their carping while the President can point to success in Cambodia and troop withdrawals from Vietnam.

The counter-calculation of the doves is that the Cambodian operation will have turned sour by the time they start talking on the McGovern-Hatfield amendment and certainly by the November elections. But in an ironic twist, the Cooper-Church amendment could give the administration a political excuse. If Cambodia falls to the Communists, the administration could blame it on the restrictions imposed by the Senate, as it is already starting to do in suggesting that the Cooper-Church amendment would prevent implementation of the President's Guam doctrine of helping Asians to defend themselves.

# Penn Central Collapse Jolts U.S.

By Frank C. Porter  
(In preparing this article, the writer had the reporting assistance of Ronald Kessler, Robert J. Samuelson and William H. Jones—all of The Washington Post.)

NEW YORK (WP)—They couldn't determine whether they were making money or losing it. They didn't seem to have a clear idea of how much commercial paper they had out. They had no controls on cash; they didn't know if it was coming or going.

Thus a director of the Penn Central Co. described what he called the "terribly poor and inept management" of the world's largest transportation company before its bankruptcy last Sunday shocked financial markets around the world.

The same view came from a high Nixon administration official privy to the elaborate negotiations that preceded the government's abortive effort to bail out the railroad. The effort was abandoned when what he called the "political risks" flamed too great. The company's officers—even its president and newly appointed board chairman, Paul A. Gorman—had no clear picture of the firm's finances when the discussions took place, the official said.

Implications of its failure go far beyond the far-flung boundaries of Penn Central's own empire. They call into question the health of the whole railroad industry, the wisdom of conglomerate mergers, the liquidity of American corporations in general in the face of tight money and declining business, and government transportation and economic policy.

What went wrong? How did it happen?

**Series of Troubles**

Ever since the merger of the New York Central and the Pennsylvania Railroad in February, 1968, the combined operation had been plagued by pervasive labor agreements, tight money conditions, spiraling debt, major breakdowns in service, a drop in freight shipments, increasing passenger deficits and—more recently—unusually bad winter weather and a general business slowdown.

But by many insiders' accounts, the key problem was a civil war within the company—and consequent mismanagement. "It was one of those incompatible situations you find in business from time to time where you have so much friction and lack of authority. It's just a mess," said Robert S. Odell, a San Francisco businessman who was a Penn Central director until May 12.

If there is such a thing as a glittering name in American railroading, they belonged to Stuart T. Saunders and Alfred E. Perlman. And the industry was stunned when they were fired as board chairman and vice-chairman respectively on June 9—the day before the government's plan of an immediate \$200 million loan to be followed by legislative funds was presented to congressional leaders.

Mr. Saunders, the perfect picture of the Virginia aristocrat, headed the rich Norfolk and Western, then controlled by the Pennsylvania before becoming board chairman of the Penn Central and then chief executive officer of the Penn Central.

His influence extended well beyond railroads. He had close ties with the Kennedy and Johnson administrations (whom he served as a kind of unofficial ambassador to the business community), was an influential member of the prestigious Business Council, was the recipient of a long string of honorary degrees and joined clubs in 11 different cities.



Canfield in The Newark Evening News.

**'Time Out to Reorganize!'**

Know how to run a railroad," Mr. Odell, a former director, said. "He took the position that the Pennsylvania had purchased the Central, rather than merging with it, and there was continual conflict between the men from each road. On top of that, they had two men for every job—with the Pennsylvania man usually on top." Other sources pointed out that many of the Central's most able executives quit.

One incident is illustrative.

**Costs Estimated**

A year ago Mr. Perlman's own estimates indicated that the \$81 million that had been projected as the annual savings to be realized from merger economies would be wiped out by labor and capitalization costs of the merger.

When he was reminded by a visitor that Mr. Saunders had just predicted even higher savings from the merger than originally estimated, Mr. Perlman turned slowly in his chair and looked out a floor-length window of his oak-paneled office on New York's Park Avenue.

"I never comment on anything the chairman says," he finally muttered.

A year later, Mr. Perlman put major blame for the bankruptcy on the growth of competitive means of shipping freight—trucks, oil pipelines, inland waterways, air transport—and the unexpected slowdown in the economy with increasingly tight money conditions.

But he conceded that there were "differences of philosophy of management" between himself and Mr. Saunders.

"The Pennsylvania wanted volume regardless of profitability," Mr. Perlman told The Washington Post in New York. "We looked at profitability more closely. We wanted to put more money into the railroad, but they invested in real estate and developed it."

Whether the merger actually plunged Penn Central into bankruptcy can only be the subject of speculation. Many believe that circumstances would have been even worse without it, that the Central would have gone under anyhow. It had been in a precarious position off and on ever since World War II and faced bankruptcy when Mr. Young won control in 1954, although he was unaware of it.

At any rate, Mr. Perlman was convinced that the Central couldn't make it alone in the face of the mergers of other Eastern roads, and he had grave doubts about a merger with the Penns.

Joseph Borkin, another Young protégé and special counsel for the Central and the merged railroad until last year, wrote in his biography of Mr. Young that Mr. Young and Mr. Perlman made overtures to the Pennsy about merger in 1957. A different version comes from James M. Symes, former Pennsy chairman, who told The Washington Post that "I proposed the merger; he (Young) hadn't thought about it, but he was very enthusiastic."

Mr. Perlman changed his mind about the desirability of a Pennsy merger, particularly when the faltering Baltimore and Ohio came up for grabs a few years later. He waged an unrelenting proxy fight for the B. and O. but lost to the Chesapeake and Ohio.

What Mr. Perlman wanted was an end-to-end, or complementary, merger as opposed to a parallel merger in which both parties serve primarily the same area and markets, in order to dispose of duplicate facilities. For years railroad theoreticians had envisaged a series of mergers that would create three competing systems in the East, each based on a major north-south corridor oriented largely to miscellaneous freight and passenger service—such as the Pennsy or Central—in combination with a mid-Atlantic bulk carrier serving the coal regions—such as Norfolk and Western, the C. and O. and the B. and O. In general, the coal roads are big money makers.

When the C. and O. and the B. and O. merged, leaving out the Central, it was the Central's last gasp," said Charles T. Ireland, former president of Allegheny Corp., Mr. Young's holding company. Mr. Ireland is now senior vice-president of International Telephone and Telegraph.

It was then that Mr. Perlman resigned merger discussions with the Penns, known as the "fall of the house of Young," and said that it would be a marriage of weakness.

"It's not a good merger," he is said to have told the late Sen. Estes Kefauver, D., Tenn. "But it's the only one we can get."

As chairman of the Senate subcommittee on anti-trust and monopoly, Sen. Kefauver was considered the biggest impediment to merger. An associate recalls that Mr. Perlman so charmed Sen. Kefauver that the senator withdrew his opposition. After about five years of hearings and litigation the merger was consummated in 1968.

Most of the investment community and the general public took the rosy predictions of the merging parties at their word. Pennsy stock had "old as low as 12 in the early 1960s; stock in the combined operation hit a high of 86 1/2 in 1969—one person didn't."

That was Mr. Ireland, Mr. Young's vehicle for industrial conquest, Allegheny Corp., had been the Central's largest stockholder with 14 percent of the road's outstanding shares. As president, Mr. Ireland sold off 85 percent of these holdings in 1968, nearly two years before the merger was effected. "This should have been the tip-off that it wasn't going to be a viable merger," a longtime Young associate observed.

B. Scott Nichols Jr., railroad analyst with W.E. Burton and Co., noted that two years ago the Penn Central weighed the possibility of a blanket mortgage on its extensive real estate holdings. The company, for example, owns many of the large buildings in the area bounded by Madison and Lexington Avenues and 40th and 50th Streets in New York.

"But interest rates were climbing—they were up to 6 to 6 1/2 percent—and the company decided to wait until they went down," Mr. Nichols remembers. "They kept going up, and the more they went up the more Penn Central felt they would go down. The irony is that Penn Central was unable to sell a \$100 million bond issue at 10 1/2 percent last month. They were able to sell commercial paper until it became obvious that they were losing money and glumly consolidating earnings."

It was against this background that Penn Central finally asked the U.S. government to bail it out.

The subject was first broached when Board Chairman Saunders met Secretary of the Treasury David M. Kennedy in Hot Springs, Va., the first part of May during the spring meeting of the Business Council.

The first real involvement occurred on May 28 when Mr. Saunders met in secret with a group of the Nixon administration's highest officials: Mr. Kennedy, Attorney General John N. Mitchell, Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans, Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird and Peter Flanagan, assistant to the President.

Mr. Saunders reportedly told the group that Penn Central faced the prospect of bankruptcy soon, possibly within the week. The cabinet officers were understandably nervous. The stock market, hit by an eight-year low that day with the Dow Jones industrials dropping 10 points to 631. The omnipresent fear was that the bankruptcy of a giant corporation could possibly turn the stock market plunge and moderate recession into panic and depression.

**The Saunders Plan**

Mr. Saunders came prepared with a plan and it won an immediate informal commitment from the "governers" and a section of the defense production act designed to help little and medium-sized military suppliers, the government (in this case the Navy) would guarantee a \$200 million loan to be supplemented later when Congress passed a bill permitting \$750 million in federal loans to ailing corporations.

A government source says the immediate congressional response was "over-enthusiastic" and included pledges to speed up passage of the railroad loan bill. After the legislators had time to think it over, however, they had second thoughts. Penn Central conceded that the \$200 million alone wasn't enough to keep the company from going broke, and the trains would continue to run even with Penn Central in bankruptcy.

Chairman Wright Patman, D., Texas, became the symbol of resistance, and in vain company and administration officials sought to win him over. Some critics contended that Mr. Patman wanted to see a big company go broke to dramatize his complaints that high interest rates and scarce credit are ruining the economy.

There were doubts in the executive branch also. Defense Under Secretary David M. Packard, though he worked hard to dissuade Rep. Patman from his opposition, feared that a commitment might lead to a similar situation for Lockheed Corp. \$6 line up for government aid.

But in the end the dominant factors appeared to be political. Stemming from what one congressional investigator called the "clubby atmosphere" existing between Penn Central and the Nixon administration.

As a Penn Central official acknowledged, the Mr. Nixon's old law firm—Kegons, Rice, Guthrie, and Alexander—had been retained by the company to help swing the emergency federal loan.

● The Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago is a major creditor of Penn Central, to the tune of \$26 million and holds more than 300,000 shares of the company. In trust, Treasury Secretary Kennedy headed the bank before coming to Washington, and Robert F. Mayo, counsel to the President, was a high official.

● Walter H. Annenberg, a former Penn Central director, owned 180,000 shares in the firm before he was appointed ambassador to Great Britain by Mr. Nixon.

Even among Mr. Nixon's critics, there was no suggestion of conspiracy in these connections. But had the loan been granted—particularly if it failed to find Penn Central's bank to find off Penn Central's bankruptcy—Democrats might have been able to make political hay.



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## Poor Cambodia!

On the eve of the American withdrawal of all ground troops from Cambodia, the situation of the government of that country is far from enviable. Already, much of Cambodia has been fought over, much given up to the Communists. And there is a marked reluctance on the part of Cambodia's neighbors to come to her help.

Of course there is a wrangle developing over the extent of the success which attended the American incursion. This is largely because the administration and its critics are looking at the expedition from differing points of view—each valid, given the premises.

To have been a certain success, the Americans and South Vietnamese should have wiped out substantial enemy forces in their sanctuaries. That would not only have greatly weakened the threat to South Vietnam's flank—and even to its heart—but would have greatly reduced Cambodia's own peril. The enemy, however, escaped as usual, leaving behind, it is true, a vast amount of stores, but taking enough with them, or having alternate sources for enough, to enable them to take control of substantial areas of Cambodia in exchange for those from which they were evicted.

The allied forces have palpably, if only temporarily, diminished the Communist ability to raid from Cambodia into South Vietnam, or to supply their forces resident in the latter country. That, in Mr. Nixon's terms, is a distinct plus. Moreover, it is probable that the capture of Phnom Penh, which was imminent when the Americans and South Vietnamese marched in, was at least delayed. The delay may have given the Cambodian government, the South

Vietnamese and the Thais sufficient time to prepare some kind of defense.

For it should be clearly understood that it was not allied intervention in Cambodia that "widened the war." Cambodia was actively attacked by the Communists on the heels of the palace revolution that ousted Prince Sihanouk; it was that event which brought Cambodia into the zone of active operations. With or without Americans on Cambodian soil, there was going to be war there—partly civil, partly a North Vietnamese transposition of tactic, peaceful occupation into a forceful defense of bases and offensive action against the prince's successors.

Regardless of what precipitated the war, however, the Cambodians are in a difficult position. The American involvement prevented a showdown in the first weeks following the revolt in Phnom Penh; the limitations on that involvement prevent one now. The war may well be long and wasting for all concerned—even though the United States may be physically able to pull out of Cambodia, and reduce its commitments in Vietnam.

This potential grinding struggle adds another argument to the many that already exist for a diplomatic solution to the whole mess. In theory, both sides are asking for truly neutralized governments in Cambodia and in Laos; there is no overt reason for setting all of Southeast Asia afire. And the very extent of the conflict should give North Vietnam practical reasons to start negotiating in earnest—in Paris, or Geneva, or anywhere else. The tragedy of Cambodia (and it is a very real tragedy) should not give confidence to any of the participants in the fight.

## Escalation in the Skies?

Americans are likely to forget that neither repeal of the Tonkin Gulf Resolution last week nor the scheduled withdrawal of all American ground forces from Cambodia within the next few days is likely to mean that American military personnel will no longer be employed in combat operations beyond the borders of South Vietnam. The air war continues. Indeed the President, in his interim report on Cambodia earlier this month, admitted that after July 1 there will remain "air missions to interdict the movement of enemy troops and material where I find this is necessary to protect the lives and security of our forces in South Vietnam."

Since then, ambiguous statements have been made by President, Secretary of Defense and Secretary of State that leave open options for aerial escalation. It is uncertain whether American air support will be given to Cambodian and South Vietnamese ground operations as distinct from reconnaissance and bombing to protect American forces; but it is clear that any ambitious operations by allies, or increased pressure by their enemies, could lead to ballooning requests in the form of American air strikes.

The Pentagon has acknowledged that in addition to bombing runs against enemy supply lines, American fighter-bombers are carrying Cambodian officers as target spotters. American aircraft in the last two months have ranged much deeper into northeast Cambodia than the restricted 21.7-mile sanctuary zone.

Secretary Laird has held open the possibility of air missions in support of Cambodian ground troops after June 30, saying that he cannot give "flat answers on opera-

tional orders as far as the future is concerned." Secretary Rogers similarly has said, "I am not going to make any statement that might limit the use of our air power."

These official remarks raise the possibility of an escalated air war as well as continuation of tactical and B-52 sorties anywhere in North Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. Under a Pentagon doctrine of "pre-emptive attack," aerial firepower has been directed along hundreds of miles of the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos and on the infiltration routes inside Cambodia. Strafing and bombing beyond South Vietnam have been labeled epigrammatically as "upgraded protective reaction."

Unlike ground combat operations, these distant air missions are not visible to the correspondent corps. But the cost in men and planes is admittedly high. Since the start of the Vietnam war, more than 2,270 men have died in helicopters and more than 1,000 in fixed-wing aircraft during operations. More than 3,000 planes and helicopters have been shot down over Laos and North and South Vietnam.

The Cooper-Church amendment to the Foreign Military Sales Act bans air combat in support of Cambodian forces but not other air activities. The Byrd modification, affirming the President's constitutional power to protect American armed forces wherever they are deployed, leaves a gaping hole through which relays of bombers could fly. The Javits amendment may or may not have slightly closed that gap. But the air war in one form or another gives every indication of going on, with American pilots in American planes ranging far and wide in the skies above Indochina.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Arms for South Africa

It seems likely that one decision of the new Conservative government will be to resume the sale of arms to South Africa. This would accord with the virtually unanimous chorus of Tory MPs, and their supporters in business against Labor's embargo. In opposing the Labor policy, Conservative spokesmen have stood by the distinction they drew when the United Nations resolution calling for a complete ban on arms to South Africa was passed in 1963. They regard that resolution as applying only to arms which might be used to enforce apartheid and have always so regarded it. They rely on the distinction between these and arms for external defense which, they argue, South Africa has a right to have but Britain has a duty to supply, in the wider interest of Western strategy in the South Atlantic and Indian Oceans. The British government must decide and publicly state what it means by "external defense." If it really means the waters of the southern oceans, it will have to deploy its strategic armaments

more clearly. If it in fact means that it is happy to strengthen the apparatus of white supremacy against the only allies the black South Africans have, its action would be indefensible.

—From the Sunday Times (London).

### Salute to Dubcek

The name of Alexander Dubcek will one day again be a name that the Czech people are free to honor publicly. It is a measure of this unchanging affection and respect for Dubcek—the man who has never recanted—that the process of making him an outcast has taken nearly two years.

Whatever the final fate of Alexander Dubcek, his courage will never be forgotten. The free world salutes a very brave man.

—From the Daily Mirror (London).

Whatever happens, Dubcek the liberal will always remain the man who dared to stand up to Moscow and sought to break the chains of bureaucracy and Stalinist dictatorship.

—From L'Aurore (Paris).

## In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Fifty Years Ago

June 29, 1895  
NEW YORK—A Spanish warship has overhauled the Nephthys, of the Southern Yacht Club of New Orleans, off Havana, and towed the yacht there. Her owner and his guests, who are members of the Cotton Exchange, were lodged in jail. They ridicule the idea that they were filibusters. Neither the Navy Department, however, nor the Spanish minister have any knowledge of the reported seizure of the yacht.

June 29, 1920  
NEW YORK—Bert Acosta, piloting an all-metal monoplane owned by Mr. John M. Larson, established an American cross-country non-stop record when he flew 1,300 miles from Omaha, Neb., to within fifteen miles of Philadelphia, where he was forced to land today at Pine Valley. The pilot had hoped to reach Long Island, which is 100 miles beyond where he was forced to land.



'As We Roll Over You, You Can Help Grease the Machine.'

## Power, Politics and Television

By James Reston

NEW YORK—American television is on the spot these days. It has developed such power over politics and government in the United States that, like big business in the twenties and big unions in the thirties and forties, it is being charged with unbalancing and corrupting the political system of the nation.

There is obviously something to this charge, but the charge is not quite fair. For television may be as greedy as big business was in the twenties or the big unions were in the thirties and forties, but it is not as free to do what it chooses. It dramatizes the frivolity, permissiveness, and violence of the age, and it is responsible for the noisy abomination of the singing commercial, but it is not responsible for the rules that enable rich political candidates to buy TV time and win elections over poor and often better candidates who can't afford to buy time on the tube.

That is the responsibility of the administration and the Congress. They propose and make the laws, and the television networks and stations have to comply with the laws that are passed, but TV officials are now recognizing that the rules favor not only rich political candidates but also favor the President and put the opposition party at a serious disadvantage.

### CBS Agreement

Accordingly, the Columbia Broadcasting System in the last few days has agreed to give free network time four or five times a year—it has not said precisely how many times—to the opposition party to answer political arguments by the President. In so doing, it has recognized that the present system greatly favors the party in power and that some effort should be made to give the opposition at least a limited opportunity to reply.

This can never be an "equal opportunity." The President speaks for the whole country. He alone has all the information essential to the security of the nation. In his inaugural address, his State of the Union messages, his economic reports, his TV press conferences, his special messages to the Congress, his proclamations on historic occasions, his international pronouncements, his trips around the world and his indirect statements twice a day through his White House spokesmen, etc.—through all this he dominates the news.

But television adds greatly to his political power and the more TV influence increases, the more Presidents will use it to enhance their authority at the expense of the political opposition.

For example, President Eisenhower made 49 live TV network appearances in his eight years in the White House, but President Nixon has already made 22 live TV appearances in the last 16 months. He will make two more in the next few days, the trend is clear, and it started before the Nixon administration. Each President since Eisenhower has been making more TV appearances before the nation and increasingly they are being staged in prime evening time to larger and larger audiences.

### Opportunities Great

The political possibilities of this are fairly obvious. Long before the development of national television in America, historians were observing that the "strong" Presidents were those who knew how to manage public opinion and the weak Presidents were those who failed to master the arts of public persuasion.

"A great nation," said Woodrow Wilson, "is not led by a man who simply repeats the talk of the street corners or the opinions of the newspapers. A nation is led by a man who hears more than those things... so that he can speak what no man else knows, the common meaning of the common voice, not the rumors of the street, but a new principle for a new age."

Television is obviously a great instrument of such leadership as Wilson had in mind. Indeed, it might have saved Wilson and his ideals from the tragedy of his later days. But now that it is available to his successor in the White House—with a TV station in the basement and instant access to an audience of millions—what of the opposition, which is forced in large measure to talk to a few colleagues and empty galleries in the Senate?

This is the new problem of political balance, and not so new either. The Democrats have controlled the White House for 28 out of the last 39 1/2 years, and now that they are out of office, they are howling for equal time.

They will, of course, never get it. No opposition party ever can, but beyond the present partisan argument, there is clearly here a great question. Television has unbalanced the American political system in favor of the men in office and the men of wealth. No student of the politics of the nation, Republican or Democrat or independent, would deny it, and for that matter, the networks are beginning to recognize, very late and in a very limited way, that something must be done to restore at least the semblance of balance between the ins and the outs, the rich and the poor candidates for office.

with other options. Thus Moscow has stimulated an anti-Chinese movement among the Turkmen population of Sinkiang, once a Sino-Soviet condominium but now ruled by Peking.

Communist party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev has sponsored an Asian collective security system, now stored in the Soviet Union for emergency use. Still another option is Russia's initiative to explore warmer ties with Chiang Kai-shek's Taiwan regime.

In Southeast Asia Moscow is at a temporary disadvantage vis-à-vis Peking. Its influence in Hanoi has declined but it hopes North Vietnam will realize it is overextended and acknowledge the traditional danger of a strong China. Soviet leaders fume against America but have recently done nothing but watch and wait as the new Indochina campaign develops.

### Deal With Bonn

In Europe, Moscow really wants a deal with Bonn to free its hands in the east. Recent propaganda had claimed West Germany provided the technology for China's space shot but this time has ceased in order to help current talks. Militarily, both Russia and China have been stockpiling for possible trouble. The U.S.S.R. has bought up high quality steel and rolled steel for vehicles, in West Germany, the United States and Japan. The need for defense priorities has been used as an excuse for de-celerating economic progress.

Russia's own military-industrial complex stresses the Chinese danger as a reason for larger defense budgets. The threat of invasion from the west has lost credibility—as is evident from continued negotiations with Washington (SALT) and Bonn.

### Only a Nuclear Conflict

Any conflict would therefore have to be nuclear and tactical missiles are deployed in East Siberia and Moscow's Asian ally, the Mongolian people's republic. However, Moscow knows nuclear war would bring disastrous consequences even if won. It would irreparably tarnish the Soviet Union's image and might risk uncontrolled holocaust.

Soviet analysts appear persuaded that China cannot pose any real military threat for perhaps ten years. China's main forces are held back from the frontier to be used if necessary in a people's war from rear positions. For its part, Moscow has established a new command area—the Central Asian military district—along the border. Preparations on both sides seem essentially defensive as each toys

the subsequent Communist challenge. In that sense he wants "win" the war.

The President has never put that way, but the Agnew denunciation of "America's cause" is closer. Mr. Nixon's April 30 declaration that he would rather see a one-term President than "see the first defeat" in the nation's "proud 150-year history" is a troubling evidence of his fragile mind.

The crux of the war is political control of South Vietnam. Resort to arms by all sides is, of course, an effort to force political solution one way or another. Thus far neither side has been sufficiently able, by force arms, to impose its political will on the other.

Cambodia was an effort to employ arms for political aims. By the war in Laos. The concentration on the battlefield has left Paris peace talks in a state of doldrums. Yet the war cannot finally end, short of a military collapse by one side or the other unless there is a political settlement.

In his June 3 report on Cambodia the President said he was keeping his "promise" to "end it war." He did not specify whether he meant to end American involvement alone or literally to end the war itself.

To do that, in either sense, Nixon will have to modify "America's goal" as stated by Agnew. It will have to take the risk of Communist South Vietnam and effect on the "non-Communist future" of the rest of Southeast Asia, including Cambodia, in the first instance and if it believes in the domino theory, a recent nations later on.

Politically, the key is an American commitment to total withdrawal without a Communist commitment of total North Vietnamese withdrawal. Mr. Nixon has resisted that on the ground that "ambiguity" is a key card in bargaining. He means that the United States may keep a residual force in South Vietnam, after the troops are out of combat, to give the South Vietnamese forces, air, artillery and logistical support.

In short, Mr. Nixon still hopes to "win" and still sees "America" in Agnew's words, as a non-Communist future for South Vietnam and for South Vietnam in particular.

time with the American public at what amounts to a safe guess. According to Mr. Kraft, for the United States to win the Vietnam war would not be kasher.

The article goes on to cite Mr. Nixon's statements that if North Vietnamese were using Cambodia "for a vast staging ground and springboard for attacks on South Vietnam." However, in a later paragraph Mr. Kraft adds that, after the closing of the Communist supply line from this north, "the Communist have made various efforts—including pressure on the new Cambodian government and a move to re-open a new supply line—to redeem it loss." This not only contradicts Mr. Kraft's first statement, it provides an irrefutable argument in favor of Mr. Nixon's military action.

Moreover, contrary to Mr. Kraft's defeatist opinion, the quantities of captured enemy materiel, plus a equal amount still hidden, bear out the President's assumption that the Communists were indeed preparing considerable unpleasantness for our side.

While blaming Mr. Nixon and his advisers for not withdrawing our troops fast enough to suit Mr. Kraft, he accuses them of having the nefarious motive of actually wanting to "beat the enemy as late and as hard as possible for a pro-American, anti-Communist government to survive in South Vietnam. Without saying so, this amounts to a win policy."

If we are not to be old-fashioned squares, we must all learn Mr. Kraft's new doublethink, because in the past, wars were supposed to be WON—especially American ones!

JOHN DU PUY  
St. Michel-sur-Loire, France.

## Agnew Puts It on the Line

## Southeast Asia Stakes

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON—President Nixon's Cambodian venture has raised to a new pitch the contention by his opponents that his real aim in Southeast Asia is to "win" the war in Vietnam. Now that the ground involvement in Cambodia is coming to an end, the point is worth examination.

Mr. Nixon has never said on the public record that he wants to "win." He has reduced the American goal to a single point: to allow the South Vietnamese "to determine their future without outside interference."

On June 20, in his much-discussed speech assailing the President's critics, Vice-President Agnew cut through the obfuscation. In criticizing Sen. J. William Fulbright, Agnew said the senator "has apparently abandoned America's cause of a non-Communist future for Southeast Asia."

Here, for the first time from a top administration official, is a clear-cut statement of what the government would like to see out of the war. Agnew spoke of "South-east Asia" and not specifically of Vietnam, but the context of his speech leaves no doubt of the meaning.

The U.S. involvement in Vietnam from the time of the 1954 Geneva conference has been founded on keeping that country out of Communist control. That was the Eisenhower-Dulles motivation, John F. Kennedy's and Lyndon B. Johnson's. There never has been any doubt that Richard M. Nixon, whose involvement in the issue goes back at least to 1954, always reasoned the same way.

### Just a Cover?

The question, however, has been whether Mr. Nixon, since assuming the presidency 17 months ago, has based his policy on that premise or whether his public statements have been only a cover for what it often called "an elegant bugout" from the war.

The probability is that Mr. Nixon, like so many other Americans, suffers from a dichotomy: He wants to extricate the United States from the war, but he does not want to "lose" it in the sense of having had more than 50,000 Americans die in vain.

Thus he has tried to pull out of Vietnam in a manner that would produce a reasonable chance that he could leave behind a government in Saigon that could survive

## Letters

### A 'Win Policy'

Joseph Kraft's "Cambodia: Fact and Fantasy," in the June 15 edition of the NYT, was a curious attempt at editorial molding of public opinion. Inasmuch as it merely succeeded in enraging the nonletists, which it is hoped are in the majority.

Since when is our President obliged to use subterfuge to "gain" the subsequent Communist challenge. In that sense he wants "win" the war.

The President has never put that way, but the Agnew denunciation of "America's cause" is closer. Mr. Nixon's April 30 declaration that he would rather see a one-term President than "see the first defeat" in the nation's "proud 150-year history" is a troubling evidence of his fragile mind.

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The article goes on to cite Mr. Nixon's statements that if North Vietnamese were using Cambodia "for a vast staging ground and springboard for attacks on South Vietnam." However, in a later paragraph Mr. Kraft adds that, after the closing of the Communist supply line from this north, "the Communist have made various efforts—including pressure on the new Cambodian government and a move to re-open a new supply line—to redeem it loss." This not only contradicts Mr. Kraft's first statement, it provides an irrefutable argument in favor of Mr. Nixon's military action.

Moreover, contrary to Mr. Kraft's defeatist opinion, the quantities of captured enemy materiel, plus a equal amount still hidden, bear out the President's assumption that the Communists were indeed preparing considerable unpleasantness for our side.

While blaming Mr. Nixon and his advisers for not withdrawing our troops fast enough to suit Mr. Kraft, he accuses them of having the nefarious motive of actually wanting to "beat the enemy as late and as hard as possible for a pro-American, anti-Communist government to survive in South Vietnam. Without saying so, this amounts to a win policy."

If we are not to be old-fashioned squares, we must all learn Mr. Kraft's new doublethink, because in the past, wars were supposed to be WON—especially American ones!

JOHN DU PUY  
St. Michel-sur-Loire, France.











# N.Y. Exchange Declines During Week

(Continued from Page 9)

Consumer spending has been more confident, and number of steps have been taken recently to enlarge the low of funds into the mortgage market to aid housing developments that should cushion the economy in the second half of the year.

The feeling that inflation might be coming under control as believed to have been at least partly responsible for the rise in the bond market. The other big influence was the Federal Reserve's actions in the wake of Penn Central's financial difficulties.

As a result, Treasury bill rates declined—long-term government bonds advanced in price, and new corporate and municipal bonds were priced to yield less than they would have been before the Penn Central's troubles came to the surface.

The Fed seemed willing to let interest rates come down, as Federal Funds rate—the rate on overnight loans—remained at the central bank—eraged 12.1 percent in the week ended last Wednesday, up from 11.75 percent a week earlier. And, on Thursday, the Fed put money into the bank system by buying Treasury bills for cash.

Toward the end of the week there was also a slightly more optimistic mood in the stock market following the news on

the price indexes and the realization that the Penn Central's bankruptcy move did not bear catastrophic implications for the markets and for the nation's economy.

The stock market, however, posted sharp losses in a broad retreat last week. In general, the losses offset the big gains that had been achieved the week before.

The tally of declines and advances was heavily weighted on the down side, with 1,415 issues in minus territory for the week, 221 on the plus side and 95 unchanged. New lows for the year were touched by 840 stocks and new highs by only ten.

With a drop of 32.59 points, the Dow Jones Industrial stock average fell below the 700 mark again and ended at 687.84.

The New York Times combined average plunged 19.59 to 385.30, Standard & Poor's 500-stock index dropped 3.58 to 73.47, and the New York Stock Exchange composite fell 2.04 to 40.02.

Although there was a pronounced downward movement in the market, trading did not increase substantially—a somewhat heartening development for Wall Street's optimists. The week's turnover aggregated 49.4 million shares, against 47.9 million the previous week.

Penn Central, with the bankruptcy action of the railroad subsidiary dominating the investment scene, led trading volume last week on the New

York Stock Exchange. It dropped 3 5/8 points to 7 1/2, after opening the week at a new low of 8 1/2, on turnover of 1,735,500 shares. The stock sold at a peak price of 88 1/2 in mid-1968.

Tele. No. 3 on the active list, dropped 3 1/2 to 12 1/2. The computer sector generally was hit with losses as, further down the list, Memorandum dropped 10 points and Burroughs fell 17 1/8 points.

Chrysler declined 2 to 18 1/8. It was beset by rumors of liquidity problems—emphatically denied by the company—as fears of poor corporate liquidity were set into motion by the Penn Central bankruptcy.

Automakers also felt the impact of selling by some mutual funds. General Motors, No. 4 in the volume race, sagged 3 1/8 to 61.

International Telephone, Telegraph, the fifth-most-active issue, dropped 5/8 to 35 1/2. This represented some profit taking from the previous week, when the company announced its acquisition of Hartford Fire Insurance was effective.

being fed by emerging details on the mismanagement of Penn Central, the mismanagement of the government's rescue efforts to date, and overall concern about where and with what effect the non-payment of Penn Central debt will show up.

All in all, it is the short end of the Euro-currency markets that is attracting attention and investment. Following the recent introduction of the "public revolving credit," Schroeder Wages and White, which came out with the first Euro-commercial paper last week, with the expectation of more on the way. At the same time Bankers Trust International says it will have another floating rate issue from a U.S. firm in the next two to three weeks.

Over the long term, it is felt that these floating rate vehicles will complement the long-term bond market. At the moment, they are simply providing a home for funds people will not tie up in other forms.

For the secondary market, it was announced last week that plans for a second clearing system, Cede, have advanced to the point where 44 banks, making up the Cede study group have voted to incorporate the organization in September.

Meanwhile, owners of the existing Euro-clear system, Morgan Guaranty Trust, said that as of last week, it started dealing in International Depositary Receipts for Asian, Glass, Dalco, Home, Industry, Japan Air Lines, Nippon Optical and Toyota Motor. Under the system, investors can get registered Japanese shares, or American Depositary Receipts of the firms, and turn them into the bearer DTR certificates.

**Leyland Car Prices Will Rise by 3 to 7%**

LONDON, June 28 (AP).—British Leyland Motor Co. has announced that price increases ranging from 3 to 7 percent will start Monday for most of its range of cars because of rising raw material and production costs. A similar increase was slapped on only four months ago.

The highest rise goes on the Jaguar 2.6 litre 3.0 model with £150 (\$360) bringing the total price to £2,250 (\$5,175). The smallest increase, £26 (\$62.40), goes on the Triumph 1,300-c.c. sedan to take the price to £284 (\$638.60).

# Toronto Meeting Casts Cornfield In IOS Spotlight

TORONTO, June 28 (AP).—The annual meeting of Investors Overseas Services Ltd. is to be held here Tuesday after weeks of speculation over what the scenario might be.

IOS Ltd., parent company for more than 40 mutual fund, insurance, banking, real estate and related companies in several countries, has been operating at a loss this year.

Bernard Cornfield, the flamboyant American who started the company in 1955, was replaced in May as chief executive officer. There have been unconfirmed reports that he will attempt to regain control at the meeting here.

Sir Eric Wyndham White moved from vice-president and a member of the board to replace Mr. Cornfield as president and board chairman amid reports the company was hard pressed for working capital. The announcement of Sir Eric's appointment said it was temporary. Subsequent reports have speculated that he would become permanent executive officer.

The company, with assets that reached a peak of about \$2.5 billion last year, released its annual report earlier this year showing a decline in earnings. Footnotes to the auditor's report said more information was needed concerning certain loans by the company.

# 2 Supertankers For Greek Owner

ATHENS, June 28 (AP).—Two supertankers of 283,000 tons each, being built at the Odense shipyard in Denmark for shipping magnate Constantinos C. Triantis, will be the Greek flag vessels when delivered in January and April, 1972.

They will be the largest vessels ever to fly the Greek flag. The honor is currently held by the 227,500-ton supertanker King Alexander the Great, which was built by the J. S. & S. Hellenic Lines, Harina Heavy Industries to Markos and Petros Nikitka.

**Treasury Bills**

Date	Bid	Askd	Yld
July 3	99.00	99.00	5.40
July 10	98.90	98.90	5.40
July 17	98.80	98.80	5.40
July 24	98.70	98.70	5.40
July 31	98.60	98.60	5.40
Aug. 7	98.50	98.50	5.40
Aug. 14	98.40	98.40	5.40
Aug. 21	98.30	98.30	5.40
Aug. 28	98.20	98.20	5.40
Sept. 4	98.10	98.10	5.40
Sept. 11	98.00	98.00	5.40
Sept. 18	97.90	97.90	5.40
Sept. 25	97.80	97.80	5.40
Oct. 2	97.70	97.70	5.40
Oct. 9	97.60	97.60	5.40
Oct. 16	97.50	97.50	5.40
Oct. 23	97.40	97.40	5.40
Oct. 30	97.30	97.30	5.40
Nov. 6	97.20	97.20	5.40
Nov. 13	97.10	97.10	5.40
Nov. 20	97.00	97.00	5.40
Nov. 27	96.90	96.90	5.40
Dec. 4	96.80	96.80	5.40
Dec. 11	96.70	96.70	5.40
Dec. 18	96.60	96.60	5.40
Dec. 25	96.50	96.50	5.40
Jan. 1	96.40	96.40	5.40

**New York Stock Exchange**

Week Ended June 27, 1970	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Penn Cent.	1,735,500	7 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	-3/8
Tele. No. 3	1,735,500	12 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	-1 1/2
Chrysler	1,735,500	18 1/8	19 1/8	18 1/8	-1 1/8
Gen. Motors	1,735,500	61	62	61	-1 1/8
Int. T. & T.	1,735,500	38 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	-1 1/2
Am. T. & T.	1,735,500	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	-1 1/2
Fluor Corp.	1,735,500	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	-1 1/2
City Ind.	1,735,500	14 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	-1 1/2
Polaroid	1,735,500	51	52	51	-1 1/2
Litton Ind.	1,735,500	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	-1 1/2
Memoirex	1,735,500	80 1/2	81 1/2	80 1/2	-1 1/2
Natcom	1,735,500	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	-1 1/2
Patco	1,735,500	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	-1 1/2
Oct. Fed.	1,735,500	14 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	-1 1/2
Xerox	1,735,500	81 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	-1 1/2
Europe	1,735,500	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	-1 1/2
Univ. Corp.	1,735,500	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	-1 1/2
Travco	1,735,500	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	-1 1/2
Am. RL	1,735,500	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	-1 1/2
Lums Ind.	1,735,500	4 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	-1 1/2

Advances: 221; declines: 1,618; unchanged: 95.

New 1970 highs: 10; lows: 340.

Volume: 40,400,440 shares.

Last week: 40,400,440 shares.

Week ago: 40,400,440 shares.

Year ago: 40,400,440 shares.

**American Stock Exchange**

Week Ended June 27, 1970	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Solltron	727,700	19 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	-3/4
Sony Corp.	727,700	18 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	-3/4
Asahi Ind.	727,700	11 1/2	12 1/2	11 1/2	-3/4
Deltron	727,700	22 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	-3/4
Silicon	727,700	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	-3/4
Saxon Ind.	727,700	10 1/2	11 1/2	10 1/2	-3/4
Malco	727,700	18 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	-3/4
Shelton Ind.	727,700	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	-3/4
Beverly Ind.	727,700	14 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	-3/4
H. & B. Am.	727,700	18 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	-3/4

Advances: 106; declines: 970; unchanged: 89.

New 1970 highs: 4; lows: 118.

Volume: 1,000,000 shares.

Last week: 1,000,000 shares.

Week ago: 1,000,000 shares.

Year ago: 1,000,000 shares.

**Market Averages**

Week Ended June 27, 1970	High	Low	Last Chg.
30 Indust.	728.17	685.31	687.84 -32.59
30 Transp.	132.24	125.35	125.35 -1.12
15 Util.	88.99	85.73	85.58 -1.55
65 Comb.	222.80	215.88	216.65 -12.14

Standard & Poor's

Week Ended June 27, 1970	High	Low	Last Chg.
500 Stocks	77.43	73.69	73.47 -3.58

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# Insurance Stocks

Am Life 32a	97 1/2	104 1/2	1/2
Life Ins. 32	6 1/2	7 1/2	1/2
Life Ins. 32b	2 1/2	3 1/2	1/2
Life Ins. 32c	1 1/2	2 1/2	1/2
Life Ins. 32d	1 1/2	2 1/2	1/2
Life Ins. 32e	1 1/2	2 1/2	1/2
Life Ins. 32f	1 1/2	2 1/2	1/2
Life Ins. 32g	1 1/2	2 1/2	1/2
Life Ins. 32h	1 1/2	2 1/2	1/2
Life Ins. 32i	1 1/2	2 1/2	1/2
Life Ins. 32j	1 1/2	2 1/2	1/2
Life Ins. 32k	1 1/2	2 1/2	1/2
Life Ins. 32l	1 1/2	2 1/2	1/2
Life Ins. 32m	1 1/2	2 1/2	1/2
Life Ins. 32n	1 1/2	2 1/2	1/2
Life Ins. 32o	1 1/2	2 1/2	1/2
Life Ins. 32p	1 1/2	2 1/2	1/2
Life Ins. 32q	1 1/2	2 1/2	1/2
Life Ins. 32r	1 1/2	2 1/2	1/2
Life Ins. 32s	1 1/2	2 1/2	1/2
Life Ins. 32t	1 1/2	2 1/2	1/2
Life Ins. 32u	1 1/2	2 1/2	1/2
Life Ins. 32v	1 1/2	2 1/2	1/2
Life Ins. 32w	1 1/2	2 1/2	1/2
Life Ins. 32x	1 1/2	2 1/2	1/2
Life Ins. 32y	1 1/2	2 1/2	1/2
Life Ins. 32z	1 1/2	2 1/2	1/2

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CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET as at December 31st, 1969 (converted into U.S. dollars)

	1969	1968
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Available funds in Greece and abroad	356,884,027	298,790,242
Loans and Advances	1,084,527,631	910,845,781
Investments	108,516,805	91,243,962
Other accounts	87,979,440	71,672,655
Guarantees and other contra accounts	608,997,225	494,849,021
	<b>2,246,905,328</b>	<b>1,867,401,661</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>		
Share Capital and Reserves	57,640,901	53,673,502
Provision for depreciation of Assets	35,349,944	29,808,145
Deposits	1,144,073,795	1,144,073,795
Other accounts	196,805,819	144,997,198
Guarantees, etc.	608,997,225	494,849,021
	<b>2,246,905,328</b>	<b>1,867,401,661</b>
<b>Profit and Loss account</b>		
General expenses and taxes	34,342,463	32,335,624
Provisions for contingencies	14,600,000	13,500,000
Distribution of profits	7,287,840	6,356,616
Dividend	4,936,171	5,835,290
Reserves and other provisions	<b>61,166,474</b>	<b>58,027,530</b>

\* 1969: \$12.00; 1968: \$10.45.

These securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR	BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG S.A.	BANQUE LAMBERT S.C.S.
BANQUE DE L'INDOCHINE	BANQUE DE NEUFVILLE, SCHLUMBERGER, MAILLET	BANQUE ROTHSCHILD
BANQUE LOUIS-DREYFUS ET CIE	BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE INDUSTRIELLE ET FINANCIÈRE	BANQUE DE SUÈDE ET DE L'UNION DES MINES
BANQUE DE SUÈDE ET DE L'UNION DES MINES	BANQUE DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE INDUSTRIELLE ET FINANCIÈRE	BANQUE DE L'UNION PARISIENNE - C.F.C.B.
BANQUE DE L'UNION PARISIENNE - C.F.C.B.	BANQUE WORMS & CIE	BARING BROTHERS & CO.
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BAYERISCHE VEREINSBANK	BERLINER BANK	BERLINER HANDELS-GESellschaft
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# BOOKS

## EUROPEAN NOTEBOOK I

In the first article in a series of two, Marc Slonim reviews the literary scene in France and Germany. In tomorrow's article, he will discuss Italian novels.

By Marc Slonim

### FRANCE

LAST year Louis Aragon, member of the Central Committee of the French Communist party, wrote a preface to "The Joke," a novel by Czechoslovakian Milan Kundera, that made him persona non grata in the U.S.S.R. Now Jean Paul Sartre's introduction to "Trois Generations" edited by Antonin Liehm (Gallimard) has exploded like a political bomb among the French pro-Communist left.

"Three Generations" reproduces a dozen interviews Liehm obtained from outstanding Czechoslovak writers between 1966 and 1968. They render vividly the intellectual atmosphere in which the "Spring of Prague" had developed until it was brutally killed by what Sartre calls "a plunge into the long night." It is well known that in 1968 Sartre had condemned the invasion of Czechoslovakia. But his introduction marks the first time in the meandering course of his various social commitments that he has launched so open and violent an attack against the Kremlin and the "inferior and continuous degradation of Soviet socialism."

In his 30-page essay he produces a devastating exposé of the Moscow regime or, as he calls it, "The Thing." It has, he writes, "mobilized men, heads of beasts becoming heads of brick, all possessed by the lust of power; these monsters established a hierarchy of bureaucrats, each commanding in the name of his superior, and the man at the top in the name of The Thing itself. The latter, by its very nature, is unable to change or progress; it does not need to renew its cadres; when one bureaucrat disappears he is replaced by another who resembles the first like a brother, and is not a bit younger."

For Sartre the power system in the U.S.S.R. is a kind of "concentrationist socialism," as opposed to "socialism with a human face." Among other things, he ridicules the "official lie" launched by Khrushchev in his explanation of Stalinism as "the cult of personality." "So Stalin was a mad man, we agree," writes Sartre. "But how was he hoisted to the throne and then supported by the Soviet society for a quarter of a century? ... Why were the high ideals of revolution transformed into their opposites: love of humanity into cruelty, love of truth into a system of denunciation?"

"The rebirth of socialism in Czechoslovakia," he continues, "has been strangled by a counter-revolution, and this did not come from Western imperialism, but from the U.S.S.R. which re-established The Thing by force and violence. ... Now, after August, 1968, we must abandon the consolation of

morality and reformist illusions; we can not repair the machine; the people must stop it and dump it into the garbage can."

Though Sartre is not saying anything totally original (his ideas he formulates today have been expressed by many thinkers before him), coming from so celebrated a left-wing writer, they acquire an undeniable significance and are bound to provoke a vast echo.

### GERMANY

In Germany the press has devoted long articles to the latest publishing feat: the first edition of the eagerly awaited novel "Zettel's Traum" (Bottom's Dream) by Arno Schmidt (Stauberg Verlag, Karlsruhe). This huge folio (1,320 pages, 10 million printed characters) costs 345 marks (around \$98) and would make a 5,390-page paperback. Is any public capable of appreciating this giant to which the readers of Stauberg Verlag had to dedicate more than 600 working hours? Nevertheless, excerpts from this elephantine monster are fascinating.

In the course of the last two decades Arno Schmidt has published some 20 books on many translations and essays as a keen avant-garde novelist bent on verbal experiments on the creation of a new form. Using all sorts of device including odd typographical settings, Schmidt has attempted to express not only man's unconscious and its effect on language, but also such "other dimensions," as he terms them, as humor, parody and an etymological play on sounds and the hidden significance of words. He writes "apropos" in his own manner: "Ah!-prv Poe." This is not just a joke. Poe occupies a place of honor in "Bottom's Dream," and one of its central themes.

The novel revolves around married couple and their teen age daughter who visit the old friend Daniel Fagente in the country to ask his advice on various problems connected with a translation of Poe. (Schmidt has himself published an excellent version of Poe's works.) As in "Ulysses," the narrative takes place within a 24-hour period and descriptions are interrupted by comments, discussions, quotations and long asides, a large part in English.

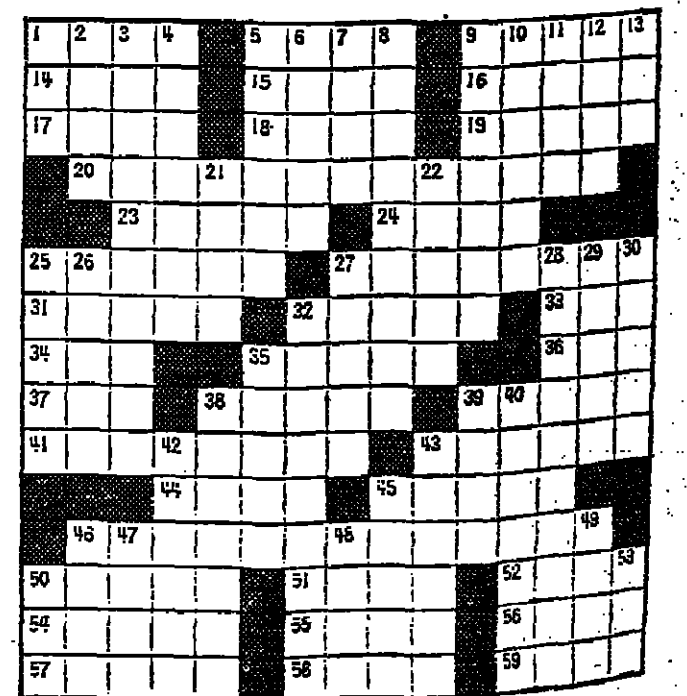
The multilingual texture of Schmidt's work recalls Nabokov. Some German critics have compared it to Joyce's "Finnegans Wake." Schmidt replies that he did not learn about "Finnegans Wake" until he was 40 and had already formed his own literary style. As any new he is more inclined to believe that Sterne's "Tristram Shandy," Smollett's "Humphrey Clinker" and Lewis Carroll's "Sylvie and Bruno" influence him before he ever read Joyce.

Mr. Slonim's review of the literary scene in Europe first appeared in The New York Times. Reprinted by permission.

# CROSSWORD

By Will Went

- |                              |                           |                                  |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>ACROSS</b>                | 43 Stitches in a way      | 13 Piano part: Abbr.             |
| 1 Diagonal line              | 44 Few: Prefix            | 21 Untrustworthy one             |
| 5 Organ part                 | 45 Protecting power       | 22 Urges on                      |
| 9 Showy flower               | 46 On the outs            | 25 Stuffy                        |
| 14 Eastern language          | 50 Purify                 | 26 Outcry                        |
| 15 Stick                     | 51 War: Fr.               | 27 Metastome                     |
| 16 Growing out               | 52 Small monkey           | 28 Gambles in a way              |
| 17 Indonesian island         | 54 Trolley sound          | 29 Old name for De Valera's land |
| 18 Parts of an inn           | 55 Certain literary works | 30 Certain art works             |
| 19 Turkish sultan            | 56 Did a cake job         | 31 Easy with chitable works      |
| 20 Trivia                    | 57 Common ailments        | 32 Revoked at cards              |
| 23 Nasty                     | 58 Mother's word          | 33 Var.                          |
| 24 Iberian river             | 59 Onion                  | 34 Fits in                       |
| 25 Pineapple                 |                           | 35 Wise man                      |
| 27 Gets used to new shoes    |                           | 36 Of an earth area              |
| 31 Wall Street term          | <b>DOWN</b>               | 42 Where the Vistula flows       |
| 32 Zeus or Hera              | 1 Bread roll              | 43 Command                       |
| 33 Alas: Lat.                | 2 Rainbow                 | 44 Tennyson's Ench               |
| 34 Big man: Abbr.            | 3 Grape jasmine           | 46 Reversal: Prefix              |
| 35 Certain horses            | 4 Girl of song            | 47 Freshwater duck               |
| 36 Statue: Abbr.             | 5 Termagant               | 48 Within: Prefix                |
| 37 Manhattan, for one: Abbr. | 6 Mole gray               | 49 Action                        |
| 38 Person                    | 7 Familiar with           | 50 Depression-era letters        |
| 39 River to the Rhine        | 8 Botherome               |                                  |
| 41 Talisman of Scott novel   | 9 Service piece           |                                  |
|                              | 10 Release                |                                  |
|                              | 11 Poor, as an excuse     |                                  |
|                              | 12 Natives: Suffix        |                                  |
|                              |                           | 53 Mount                         |



## BLONDIE



## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

STOCKHOLM, June 28.—Six young Dallas experts, Jim Jacoby, Bob Wolff, Mike Eisenberg, Bob Goldman, Mike Lawrence and Bob Hamman, received their world bridge championship trophies here Friday from Princess Christina of Sweden. Receiving the Bermuda Bowl, the first American to do so since 1954—were team captain Oswald Jacoby, and deputy captain Ira Corn Jr. And all of them wondered what would have happened if the Italian Blue Team had been here to defend the trophy it won on ten successive occasions, from 1957 through 1969.

The Dallas Aces lost one match out of 12 in the qualifying series. They had a shock when Nationalist China won the first of the four final matches 12-17, but they then overwhelmed their opponents 18-2 and 20 to minus 2, reducing the last match to exhibition status. Tomorrow the Aces will attempt to win the world pair championship, a title the United States has never won.

The diagramed deal, played early in the third session of the final, gave the Aces a giant profit and sounded the death-knell for Chinese hopes of the world title. When the hand was first played, Harry Lin and Elmer Esiao held the North-South cards for China. They bid as shown to six spades, apparently a safe contract. But Hamman led the diamond three, which succeeded brilliantly because South, not wanting to give East the chance to take the diamond king and return a club for his partner to ruff, put up the diamond ace from dummy, banking on a three-two trump division. And with normal play of the trumps

he then went down in the slam, losing tricks to the spade jack and the diamond king. The Aces were plus 100. When the hand was replayed, Jacoby and Wolff, for the Aces, bid and made seven clubs. The United States gained 2,240 points, or 19 international match points on the deal.

<b>NORTH</b>			
♠ K 10 5			
♥ 8 7			
♦ A Q 6			
♣ A 10 9 5 3			
<b>WEST</b>			
♠ J 4 3 2			
♥ 10 9 6 2			
♦ K 10 8 3 2			
♣ 4 3			
<b>EAST</b>			
♠ A K Q J 6			
♥ 4 2			
♦ 9 4			
♣ 7 4 2			
<b>SOUTH (D)</b>			
♠ A Q 9 8 7			
♥ J 7 5			
♦ K Q J 8 6			
Both sides were vulnerable.			
The bidding:			
South	West	North	East
1 ♠	Pass	2 ♠	3 ♠
3 ♠	4 ♠	5 ♠	Pass
6 ♠	6 ♠	6 ♠	Pass
West led the diamond three.			

<b>FOUR</b>	<b>SHOUT</b>	<b>DEAR</b>
<b>LUKE</b>	<b>TORSO</b>	<b>EASE</b>
<b>ERAS</b>	<b>ODDER</b>	<b>CREE</b>
<b>ASLEEP</b>	<b>ORIGINAL</b>	
<b>MAPLE</b>	<b>SEED</b>	
<b>SIGHTS</b>	<b>SHINE</b>	
<b>POPS</b>	<b>RAPIR</b>	
<b>PIES</b>	<b>ASSUAIGE</b>	
<b>ARETS</b>	<b>ERLIN</b>	
<b>RESHIP</b>	<b>SLANDERS</b>	
<b>EARL</b>	<b>SWIG</b>	
<b>GRANNIES</b>	<b>ILLIADIS</b>	
<b>ROMA</b>	<b>SILHOU</b>	
<b>ATON</b>	<b>SLANG</b>	
<b>DARE</b>	<b>YATES</b>	
<b>GRAP</b>		

## DENNIS THE MENACE

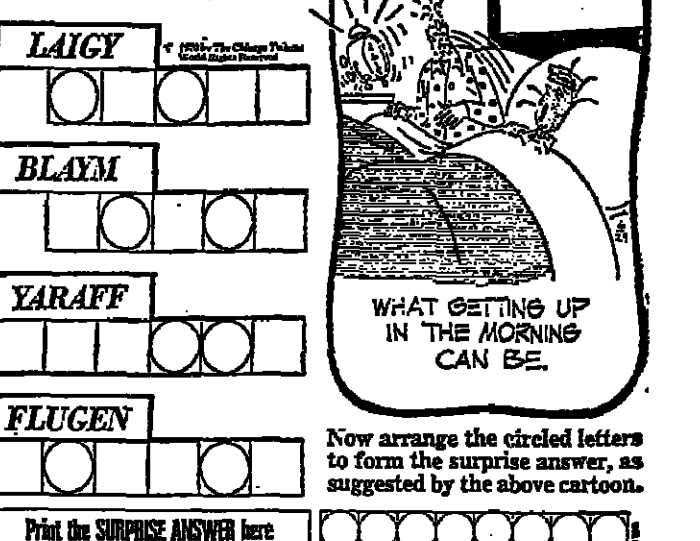


"OF COURSE SON, YOU CAN ASK ME A QUESTION ANYTIME."

"WHY DON'T COWS GIVE CHOCOLATE MILK?"

## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

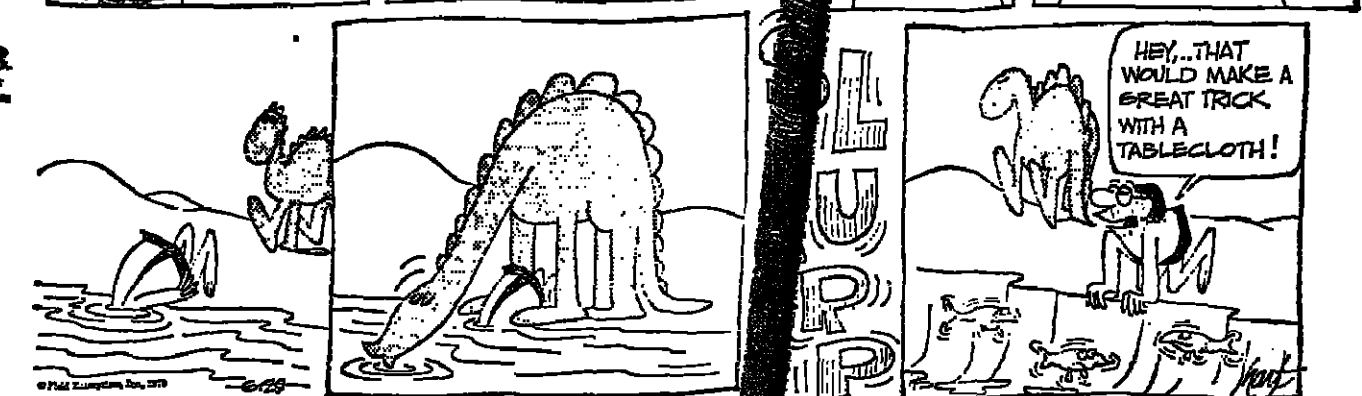


Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: KNOT SUMAC HANSON BAUBLE

Answers: A light kind of book—A MATCHBOOK



### Who's Who in America's Least Desirable Communities—

**Dogpatch:** Population 65, 51 humans, 13 semi-humans and one creature of undetermined species—going by the name of McGoon.

**Climate:** Unbearable.

**Tax Rate:** Uncollectable.

**Major Crop:** Turnips.

**McGoon**

**Second Crop:** Turnip

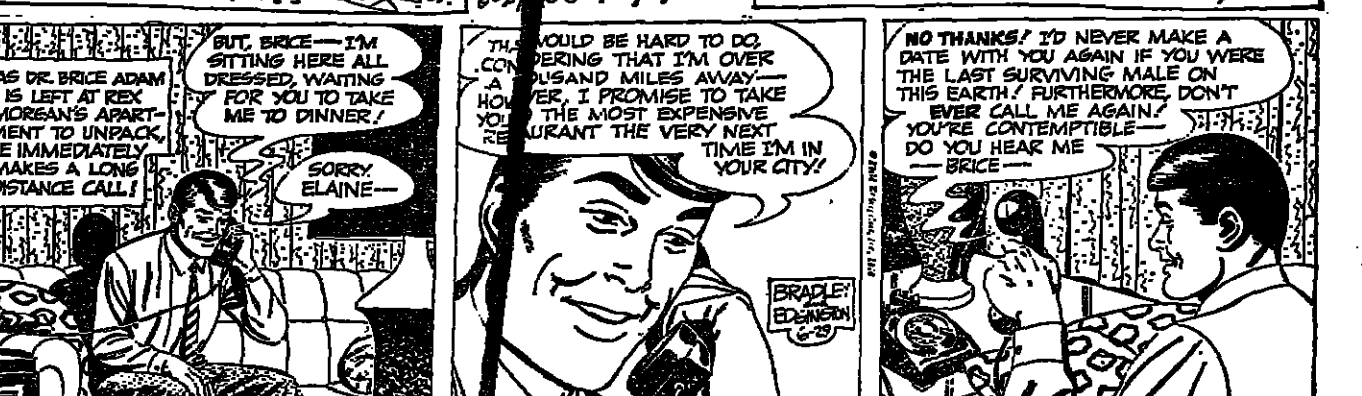
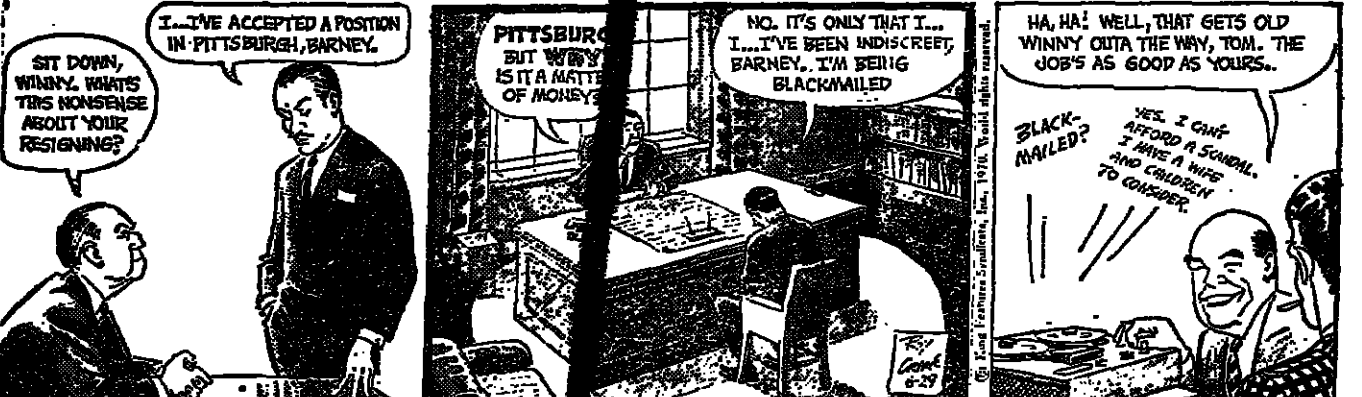
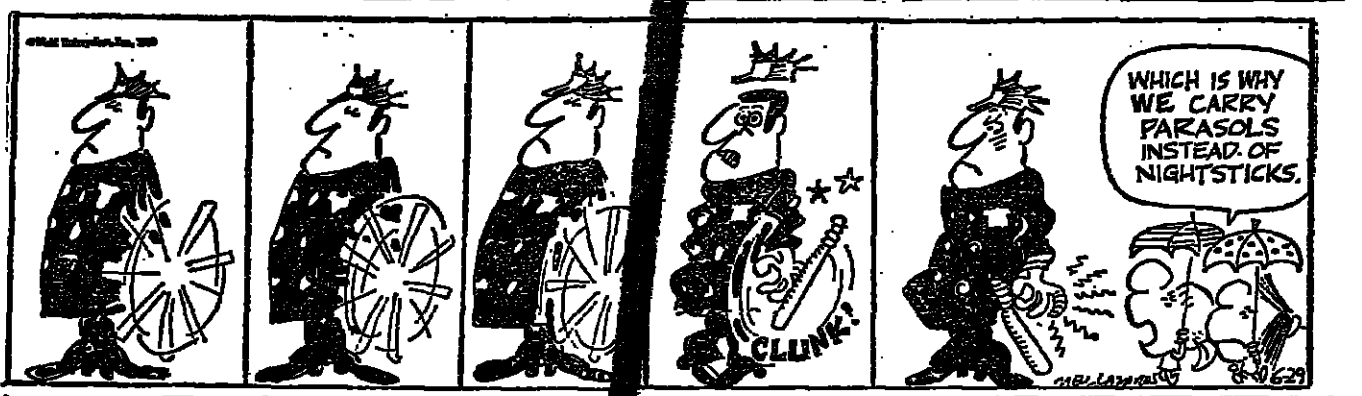
**Term:** Annual Turnip

**Consistency:** None—except by turns.

**Major Industry:** The Skunk Works. Big Barn, Inside Man, Barney Barnsmell, Outside Man. (As far as possible)

**Major Product:** Concentrated Essence of Skunk, a vital component in the making of [redacted] and in the better types of [redacted]. If people knew it was used in [redacted], it would cause a terrible [redacted]

**McGoon**



هكمان الأشمل



## Ashe Beaten by Gimeno

## Taylor Upsets Laver

By Fred Tupper

WIMBLEDON, England, June 28 (UPI)—The great Rod Laver was beaten at Wimbledon yesterday by a streak of 11 victories over 8 years broken.

And the thunderclap that shattered the center court at the end of the match for Roger Taylor of Britain, the man who had made the miracle.

It was a day of disaster for America, as Arthur Ashe and Stan Smith lost in the fourth round and only Clark Graebner was left of the men's division of the \$100,000 open.

Four times in as many attempts at Laver won the all-England championship, the most prizes of any tennis player. He took it in 1961 and 1962, then turned pro. He won again in 1968 and 1969 when it came an open. In between, in 1967 and not counted in the streak, he won the only tournament ever held at Wimbledon.

## A Kicking Service

Taylor won 4-6, 6-4, 6-2, 6-1, on the strength of his kicking south-south service and sliding returns. The day was his and upsurges of applause deservedly celebrated this moment in history. But it must be reported that the little redhead, for so long champion of the world, lost his genius touch halfway through the match and double-buffed easily to finish it.

It was hardly believable, for

Laver rarely loses the ones that serve seemingly forever. But the whip was gone and his second service was coming up slow enough for Gimeno to run around it and hammer it away with his forehand. That was the margin.

Smith was on the bulge in the early moments. Striking the ball on the rise, he ran out the first set in 20 minutes. But Emerson, still fast and fit, began to crowd him, hunting up for the volley. Stan lost the spirit of adventure. Instead of hitting away, he tossed up some uninspired lobs that Roy cracked away in delight.

A Matter of Inches

"I must say that I thought I would win," said Roger. "My mother thought I deserved at least one set."

A few inches make a tremendous gap in the score, said Laver, who said he had no excuses. "I double-faulted the match away. Disappointing. I don't like losing. It's not my nature."

America's chief hopes, Ashe and Smith, were beaten by men thought past their prime. Ashe, picked as the man with the best chance to upset Laver, was knocked out in straight sets by 25-year-old Andres Gimeno of Spain, 7-5, 7-8, 6-2.

Smith, seeded seventh and the top-ranked American, was licked by 24-year-old Roy Emerson, the Wimbledon champion in 1964 and 1968, by 2-6, 6-2, 6-4, 6-2.

Graebner, the big New Yorker seeded ninth, won from the Italian, 6-3, 6-0, 6-2. In his last year of service that meant the difference. A swirling wind on the exposed No. 1 court raised havoc with the delicate shots, tossing the lob out of court, and the blind-glove proved mightier than the rapier. An all-or-nothing forehand, delivered on the dead run, nicked the net and gave Clark the needed break in the first set, and he had the second without strain as the wind blew Nastase's long hair over his eyes.

The stuck it out. He lost an early break in the third game, but got it back, stayed off two break points in the seventh and ninth games and rocketed a forehand down the line to win the set.

But the American had his measure. His service, unbreakable, now gave him the fourth set and the match. Graebner's prospects are improving. He draws Taylor instead of Laver for the right to enter the semi-finals.

Like Laver, Ashe had an off day. He started well. A forehand down the line, a backhand that hopped off the line and another backhand that forced a volleying error put him at 4-3 with service coming up.

He promptly lost it, carelessly. A half-volley from near up, plopped in for a double fault, putting him at 4-5, and on a fast second service the Spaniard took aim and fired into the corner. Four games later another forehand into the corner gave Gimeno the first set.

Time was three or four years ago

when Arthur could bang in the first matter. He had the grand slam in 1962 as an amateur. He had it again last year as a pro by sweeping the Australian, French, Wimbledon and American championships. Only one other man, Don Budge in 1938, had won it.

The redhead, of course, had been top-seeded. Taylor just made the list at No. 16.

Meanwhile, Cecil Martinez was bubbling with ecstasy. The tiny, 23-year-old San Franciscan had bounced third-seeded Virginia Wade of Britain out of the championship, 6-1, 6-4. Her plan was to keep the ball carefully in play and let her powerful Virginia Wade make the errors.

Miss Wade obliged. After slugging erratically to lose the first set, she gained some sort of command in the second to lead 2-0, and then served three double-faults in a row to drop her service.

Second-seeded Mrs. Billie Jean King won, 6-1, 6-2, from Lea Pericoli of Italy.

Top-seeded Mrs. Margaret Court reached the round of eight with a commanding 6-3, 6-2 victory over Mrs. Vopelkova of Czechoslovakia, who hits soft shots; fifth-seeded Rosie Casals won from Christina Sandberg of Sweden, 6-1, 6-0. Seventh-seeded Karen Krantzke defeated the 1968 finalist, Mrs. Judy Dalton, also of Australia, 6-4, 6-3, and stately Helga Niessen of West Germany, seeded eighth, won from the American, Betty Ann Grubb, 6-1, 6-3.

There were two other upsets. Britain's Winnie Shaw, who was a game away from beating Mrs. Court last week at Queen's, won from fourth-seeded Kerry Melville of Australia, 6-3, 6-4, with her revamped forehand, and France's Doreen Ramey defeated the sixth-seeded Judy Heldman of New York, 6-2, 6-4.

## Zilioli Gains Lead

In Tour; Merckx 2d

ANGERS, France, June 28 (UPI)—Italo Zilioli of Italy took the tour leader's mantle away from the favorite Eddy Merckx of Belgium today as he sprinted past two fellow cyclists to win the second leg of the Tour de France.

The 26-year-old Zilioli of Turin covered the 200 kilometers (125 miles) lap from La Rochelle in 4 hours, 41 minutes, 19 seconds to take the yellow leader's jersey. He was followed by Merckx, 44 seconds behind, and by the third-place finisher, a full 24 seconds behind Zilioli.

Cyrille Guimard of France won the first leg of the tour yesterday in a furious sprint to the finish. Merckx was second in the 234 kilometer leg from Limoges to La Rochelle.

## Aguiar on Waivers

PITTSBURGH, June 28 (AP)—

The Chicago Cubs have asked waivers on Hank Aguiar, 28-year-old out-of-control pitcher. Aguiar's removal from the roster makes room for Mike Pappas, a right-hander bought from the Atlanta Braves on Thursday.

## Nijinsky Easy Victor in Irish Sweeps Derby

THE CURRAGE, Ireland, June 28 (UPI)—Nijinsky, the wonder

horse of European racing owned by Charles W. Engelhard of the United States, stretched his winning streak to nine yesterday by winning the Irish Sweepstakes Derby.

"It was so easy," said his jockey, Liam Ward, "even my grandmother could have won on this great horse."

But it didn't look quite that easy in this race, with less than a quarter of a mile to go. Nijinsky appeared to be hopelessly out of it, boxed on the rails in the 13-horse field. But Ward pulled him clear, overtook the field in a few strides and finished a three-length winner.

Nijinsky's time for the 1 1/2-mile race that made him only the



GIANT KILLER—Roger Taylor beating Rod Laver.

## Evans, Liquori Also Beaten

## Upsets Highlight AAU Meet As Carlos, Davenport Lose

BAKERSFIELD, Calif., June 28

(AP)—UCLA sophomore John Smith maintained the upset trend of the 1970 Amateur Athletic Union's track and field championships last night when he won the 440-yard dash in 45.7 seconds.

The 20-year-old Smith beat, among others, defending champion and meet record-holder Lee Evans and Curtis Mills, who has a pending world record of 44.7.

Evans took second with Smith's UCLA teammate Wayne Collett third, and Mills, fourth.

Ralph Mann of Brigham Young University, who bettered the world record with a 48.8 performance in the 440-yard intermediate hurdles a week ago, ran exactly one second slower, nevertheless good enough to win the AAU crown and set a meet record.

Ken Swenson of Kansas State turned on a blistering stretch drive to catch and beat pace-setting Mark Wenzel of Wisconsin in the 880. Both were timed at 1:47.4.

With Tom Von Ruden of the Pacific Coast Club third in 1:47.9.

Other winners were Tom Hill of Arkansas State with a time of 1:33, equalling the meet record in the 100-yard high hurdles; George Frenn of the Pacific Coast Club with a 2:30.1 (70.1 meter) hammer throw; Reynaldo Brown, California Track Club, 7-foot-1-inch (2.16 meter) high jump; Bouncy Moore Oregon, 26-foot 2 3/4-inch (7.99 meter) long jump; Jay Silvester, 208-foot-4-inch (63.5 meter) discus throw; and Frank Shorter, 12:24.2 in the three-mile.

Howell Michael of William & Mary dethroned mile champion Martin Liquori with a burst of speed in the final 220 yards on

which he was unofficially timed at 22.8 seconds.

Michael passed both Liquori and Peter Kaal of the Pacific Coast Club and won in 4:01.8.

The first two and in some instances three finalists in these AAU finals qualify for the U.S. national team which will compete in France, Germany and Russia, this summer.

Friday night's opening events saw John Carlos, Willie Davenport and Steve Prefontaine beaten plus a blanket finish in the 100-yard dash and a thrilling three-mile run.

In the 100-yard dash final, five sprinters crossed the line so closely that officials had to blow up a picture of the finish and inspect the photo with a magnifying glass. After a 20-minute deliberation, Ivory Crockett of Southern Illinois, the defending champion, was judged the winner, ahead of Ben Vaughn.

Rach was clocked in 9.3 seconds.

Charlie Greene, Eddie Hart and Robert Taylor were given the same time.

The one man missing from the picture was John Carlos, whom most of the crowd of 8,026 had expected to cross the finish line first. Carlos, however, pulled up halfway down the track, apparently bothered by a thigh injury which developed during workouts earlier in the week.

Davenport, the Olympic champion in the high hurdles, had no injuries. He was simply outrun by Hill and Marcus Walker of the Colorado Track Club. Both finished in 13.3 seconds, one-tenth of a second off the world record, but with Hill inches in front at the tape.

## Jones 2d-Round Leader of Cleveland

By Lincoln A. Werden

CLEVELAND, June 28 (UPI)—Steve Eichstaedt, who hasn't won a penny this year on the \$45 million pro golf tour, surprised the regular campaigners yesterday. The 26-year-old from Miami scored a five-under-par 65 in the second round of the \$150,000 Cleveland Open and moved into a second-place tie with 135, one stroke off

the pace.

Grif Jones, the 1969 rookie of the year, is the tournament leader as he shot a 68 yesterday on the Aurora Country Club course for a 134 total as the tourney resumed following postponement Friday because of a thunderstorm and heavy rains.

Rain-produced lakes dotted the fairways and ducks splashed on

the water.

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the water.

## Giants Win on Gallagher's Home

## Bucs Hand Cubs 10th Loss in Row

## Sunday's Games

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28 (AP)—Rookie Alan Gallagher riddled a two-run homer in the 10th inning to give San Francisco a 6-4 victory over Atlanta in the first game of a double-header today.

Ken Henderson singled with one out in the 10th and one out later, Gallagher tagged his second home run of the year for the victory.

The Giants moved into a 4-4 tie in the bottom of the seventh on Bobby Bonds' leadoff double, an intentional walk to Willie McCovey, and a two-out single by Ken Henderson.

Atlanta overcame a 3-2 deficit with two runs in the top of the seventh off reliever Jerry Johnson. Singles by Hal King and Jim Nash, Sonny Jackson's run-scoring forecourt and Felix Milian's run-scoring single did the damage.

Pirates 3, 4, Chicago 2, 1

Reliever Phil Regan walked two batters in the eighth inning, the first outloading since the bases and second forcing in Pittsburgh's winning run as the Pirates shaded Chicago, 3-2, in the opener of a doubleheader. The Pirates won the second game, 4-1.

It was the tenth straight defeat for the sagging Cubs and seventh victory in a row for Pittsburgh.

Cleo James accounted for both Chicago runs in the first game, doubling and scoring on Jack Hatt's single in the third and then doubling another across in the seventh. But the Pirates tied it twice, the second time on Jose Fagan's pinch double in the seventh.

Cardinals 6, Phillies 4

Richie Allen came back to haunt his ex-teammates when he singled in Vic Davalillo with the winning run as St. Louis defeated Philadelphia, 6-4, in the first game of a doubleheader.

Davalillo had doubled with one out in the seventh with the score tied at 4-4. Allen followed with a single to rightfield, his eighth game-winning hit for the Redbirds, to give right-hander Mike Torrez his sixth victory.

Expos 3, Mets 2

Rusty Staub hammered a two-run homer in the eighth inning, moving Montreal to a 3-2 victory over New York.

New York's Ray Sadecki and Carl Motton of the Expos were locked in a 1-1 tie until Dave Marshall clouted a lead-off homer for New York in the eighth.

But Don Hahn opened the Expos' eighth with a single, only the fifth hit of Sadecki. He was sacrificed to second and then Staub unloaded his 11th home run of the season, giving Montreal the lead.

Dodgers 2, Padres 0

Wes Parker and Jim Lefebvre drove in first-inning runs for Los Angeles and Alan Foster, with the left fielder Jim Brewer in the eighth, made them stand up for a 3-0 triumph over San Diego. Reichardt's ninth homer of the season came off Eddie Watt, Baltimore's third pitcher of the inning, who had come in when Reichardt was announced as a pinch hitter for Lee Maye.

Los Angeles got all the runs it needed in the first inning off left-hander Dave Roberts, 5-5.

Boston 5, New York 2, 8

In the American League, home runs by reserve catcher Jack Gibbs and hot-hitting Roy White powered New York past Boston, 8-2, for a split of their doubleheader. Carl Jim Rooker, 4-6, set up the first Angels' run, his home runs on five straight Sundays.

Twins 5, White Sox 1

Harmon Killebrew slammed a pair of homers good for three runs to give manager Bill Rigney his 1,000th major-league triumph as Minnesota defeated Chicago, 5-1, in the first game of a doubleheader.

Killebrew, who celebrates his 34th birthday tomorrow, hit his 13th homer with Tony Oliva on base in the third inning and gave the Twins a 3-0 lead. He hit a solo homer in the eighth, his 20th of the year, to tie him with Frank Howard for the league lead. Killebrew now has 466 major-league home runs.

Senators 5, Orioles 3

Pinch hitter Rick Reichardt

helted a two-run homer in the bottom of the 12th inning, giving Washington a come-from-behind 4-3 victory over Baltimore.

Reichardt's ninth homer of the season came off Eddie Watt, Baltimore's third pitcher of the inning, who had come in when Reichardt was announced as a pinch hitter for Lee Maye.

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Senators 5, Orioles 3

Pinch hitter Rick Reichardt

## Saturday's Games

PITTSBURGH, June 28 (UPI)—Consecutive ninth-inning singles by Richie Hebner, Rob Clemente and Al Oliver produced the win for the Pittsburgh Pirates over the Chicago Cubs to their eighth straight defeat. The triumph was the Pirates' fifth in a 3-1. Ferguson Jenkins checked the Pirates on hits and struck out 14 through eight innings but was unable to get anybody out in the ninth.

Hebner opened the ninth with a single to left and took second on Clemente's single to center. Oliver drilled the next pitch up the middle, scoring Hebner.

Other games by UPI:

Cardinals 9, Phillies 8

St. Louis defeated Philadelphia 9-8, on a disputed home run. Homer, hit by Jim Beauchamp, landed in the first row of the eighth to break an 8-8 tie. The Cubs led the Pirates 8-8 in the first row of the eighth. Tony Perez cracked four straight, and Bernie Carbo homered the Reds, who have won four in a row.

Reds 5, Astros 3

Jim Merritt pitched six perfect innings, but needed relief help. Clay Carroll in the ninth in Cincinnati's 5-2 victory over Houston. Tony Perez cracked four straight, and Bernie Carbo homered the Reds, who have won four in a row.

Mets 8, Expos 3

Donn Clemons' three-homer keyed a six-run second inning uprising as New York beat the Expos 8-3, behind Gentry's four-hit.

Giants 3, Braves 0

It took three pitchers, but St. Louis defeated Atlanta, 6-4, in the first game of a doubleheader. The Braves' first shutout since 1964, defeating Atlanta, 6-4, in the first game of a doubleheader. The Braves' first shutout since 1964, defeating Atlanta, 6-4, in the first game of a doubleheader.

Dodgers 7, Padres 5

San Diego's Ollie Brown dropped his first major league game, losing to the Dodgers 7-5, despite four San Diego homers.

Twins 5, White Sox 1

In the American League, Harmon Killebrew, 19, complete his first major league game, as Minnesota trounced Chicago, 5-1. The victory, aided by home runs by Tony Oliva and Cesar Tovar, was the third for the recent high school graduate. He has lost two.

Brewers 3, Athletics 1

Gene Brabender scattered five hits and Milwaukee defeated Oakland, 3-1, for its third straight victory.

Boston 4, Yankees 0

Gary Peters of Boston shut out New York, 4-0, giving the Yankees only their fourth defeat in the 1970 season. In the eighth inning, Peters was credited with a double play by Carl Yastrzemski, who caught by Ron Woods, who drove into the stands for the ball, appearing from view among the rightfield seats.

Senators 5, Orioles 3

A pinch-hit, bases-loaded double in the eighth inning by Wayne Simpson of Washington defeated Baltimore, 5-3.

Indians 3, Tigers 0

Rick Austin, a rookie, chalked up his first major league victory as Cleveland defeated Detroit, 3-0. In the fifth inning, Austin scored three runs and five singles.

Royals 2, Angels 0

Three Kansas City pitchers allowed California four hits as the Royals scored a 2-0 victory. Tom Seaver was credited with a victory. One of the Angels' hits was a sixth-inning double by Sam Alomar, who has now hit consecutively in 23 games.

## Famechon's Splendid

## Removed After

## Racing Accident

BRISBANE, Australia, June 28 (UPI)—Former world featherweight boxing champion John Famechon today had his spleen removed at Maresca Hospital.

Famechon, who 7,000-mile Marathon Amrol rally Thursday, was expected to be in a hospital for 10 days.

Doctors said he would be able to lead a normal athletic life within three weeks, and the operation would not prevent him from boxing again if he wished.

Famechon announced his retirement from the ring after losing his world title in Italy in April.

Derek Williams Killed

ANDERSTORP, Sweden, June 28 (Reuters)—English racing driver Derek Williams was killed in an accident during the Anderstorp Guards Formula 5,000 motor race here today, race officials said.

Salomon Dies in Rouen Race

ROUEN, France, June 28 (UPI)—French race driver Jean-Luc Salomon died today after his car crashed in a Formula-3 automobile race at Rouen.

Salomon was involved in a five-car pile-up during the final run of a 20-lap Formula Three race. Officials said he appeared to have a fractured skull and a crushed chest. He died while being transported to a hospital.

'Shoe' Boots Home 6

INGLEWOOD, Calif., June 28.—Bill Shoemaker tied his own Hollywood Park record yesterday when he rode six winners, including Elway Up II in the featured \$15,000 handicap for fillies and mares.

## Results at Wimbledon

## MEN'S SINGLES

## Fourth Round

Roger Taylor, Britain, d. Rod Laver, Australia, 6-4, 6-2, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3.  
Stan Smith, U.S., d. 6-3, 6-2, 6-0.  
Andre Gimeno, Spain, d. Arthur Ashe, U.S., 7-5, 7-8, 6-2.  
Cesar Panatta, Italy, d. Arthur Ashe, U.S., 7-5, 7-8, 6-2.

## WOMEN'S SINGLES

## Fourth Round

Karen Krantzke, U.S., d. Christina Sandberg, Sweden, 6-1, 6-0.  
Cecilia Martinez, U.S., d. Virginia Wade, Britain, 6-3, 6-0.  
Karen Krantzke, U.S., d. Virginia Wade, Britain, 6-3, 6-0.  
Karen Krantzke, U.S., d. Virginia Wade, Britain, 6-3, 6-0.

## MEN'S DOUBLES

## Third Round

John Newcombe, Tony Roche, Australia, d. Brian Fairlie, Tony Roche, Australia, 6-4, 6-2, 6-0.  
John Newcombe, Tony Roche, Australia, d. Brian Fairlie, Tony Roche, Australia, 6-4, 6-2, 6-0.  
John Newcombe, Tony Roche, Australia, d. Brian Fairlie, Tony Roche, Australia, 6-4, 6-2, 6-0.

## WOMEN'S DOUBLES

## Third Round

John Newcombe, Tony Roche, Australia, d. Brian Fairlie, Tony Roche, Australia, 6-4, 6-2, 6-0.  
John Newcombe, Tony Roche, Australia, d. Brian Fairlie, Tony Roche, Australia, 6-4, 6-2, 6-0.  
John Newcombe, Tony Roche, Australia, d. Brian Fairlie, Tony Roche, Australia, 6-4, 6-2, 6-0.

## Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

## Friday's Games

Philadelphia 000 000



